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Security Council

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Resolution 2277 (2016)

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The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), especially its resolutions 2211 (2015), 2198 (2015), 2147 (2014), 2136 (2014), and 2098 (2013),

Reaffirming the basic principles of peacekeeping, including consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force, except in self-defence and defence of the mandate, and *recognizing* that the mandate of each peace-keeping mission is specific to the need and situation of the country concerned,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the DRC as well as all States in the region and *emphasizing* the need to respect fully the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness and regional cooperation,

Recalling that the Government of the DRC bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including protection from crimes against humanity and war crimes,

Recalling the commitments under the PSC Framework by all States of the region not to interfere in the internal affairs of neighbouring countries, and to neither tolerate nor provide assistance or support of any kind to armed groups,

Noting that eastern DRC has continued to suffer from recurring cycles of conflict and persistent violence by armed groups, both Congolese and foreign, *recalling* the strategic importance of the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation (PSC) Framework for the DRC and the Region, and *reiterating* its call to all signatories to fulfil promptly, fully and in good faith their respective commitments under this agreement in order to address the root causes of conflict and put an end to recurring cycles of violence, and promote lasting regional development,

Encouraging the continuation of efforts by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the African Union (AU) to restore peace and security in eastern DRC, *encouraging* the Government of the DRC to ensure continuous close cooperation with these and other international parties,

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and *recognizing* the efforts of the Government of the DRC aiming at the achievement of peace and national development,

Reiterating its deep concern regarding the security and humanitarian crisis in eastern DRC due to ongoing destabilizing activities of foreign and domestic armed groups, *expressing* particular concern at the reports of growing inter-communal violence in some areas of eastern DRC, *stressing* the importance of neutralizing the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), and all other armed groups in the DRC, and *recognizing* the efforts of the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC) in that regard,

Expressing concern at the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources by armed groups, and the negative impact of armed conflict on protected natural areas, which undermines lasting peace and development for the DRC, and *encouraging* the Government of the DRC to continue efforts to safeguard those areas,

Remaining deeply concerned by the persistent high levels of violence and violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, *condemning* in particular those involving targeted attacks against civilians, widespread sexual and gender-based violence, recruitment and use of children by certain parties to the conflict, the forced displacement of significant numbers of civilians, extrajudicial executions and arbitrary arrests, *recognizing* their deleterious effect on the stabilization, reconstruction and development efforts in the DRC, and *emphasizing that* all those responsible for all such violations and abuses must be swiftly apprehended, brought to justice and held accountable,

Remaining greatly concerned by the humanitarian situation that continues to severely affect the civilian population, in particular in eastern DRC, *expressing deep concern* regarding the very high number of internally displaced persons in the DRC, at more than 1.6 million, and the 170,000 refugees in the DRC, as well as the over 450,000 refugees from eastern DRC as a result of ongoing hostilities, as well as violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, *calling upon* the DRC and all States in the region to work towards the peaceful environment conducive to the realization of durable solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons, including their eventual voluntary return and reintegration in the DRC in conditions of safety and dignity, with the support, as appropriate, of the United Nations Country Team, *stressing* that any such solution should be in line with relevant obligations under international refugee law, international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and *stressing* the need to manage the closure of camps in a manner that respects the rights of internally displaced persons, in accordance with international law,

Expressing further concern at increased impediments to humanitarian access in eastern DRC resulting from insecurity, and attacks against humanitarian actors and assets, *and calling upon* all parties in the conflict to respect the impartiality, independence and neutrality of humanitarian actors,

Noting with deep concern the delays in the preparation of the presidential elections scheduled for November 2016, in accordance with the Constitution, and that the update of the electoral register has not yet begun,

Stressing the crucial importance of a peaceful and credible electoral cycle, in accordance with the Constitution, for stabilization and consolidation of

constitutional democracy in the DRC, *expressing deep concern* at increased restrictions of the political space in the DRC, in particular recent arrests and detention of members of the political opposition and of civil society, as well as restrictions of fundamental freedoms such as the freedom of expression and opinion, and *recalling* the need for an open, inclusive and peaceful political dialogue among all stakeholders focused on the holding of elections, while ensuring the protection of fundamental freedoms and human rights, paving the way for peaceful, credible, inclusive, transparent and timely elections in the DRC, particularly presidential and legislative elections by November 2016, in accordance with the Constitution, while respecting the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance,

Remaining deeply concerned by reports of increased serious human rights and international humanitarian law violations committed by some members of the FARDC, the National Intelligence Agency (ANR), the Republican Guard and Congolese National Police (PNC), including against members of the opposition and of civil society in the context of the electoral process, *urging* all parties to refrain from violence and provocation, and *emphasizing* that the Government of the DRC must respect human rights and comply with the principle of proportionality in the use of force,

Welcoming the agreement between the Independent National Electoral Commission (CENI) and the National Human Rights Commission to monitor and investigate all allegations of human rights violations and abuses before, during and after the electoral process, *noting with concern* the lack of progress in the investigations against alleged perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses committed during the 2011 electoral process as well as reports of instrumentalization of judicial institutions for political purposes, *and calling for* further efforts to hold those responsible to account,

Recalling the importance of fighting impunity within all ranks of the FARDC and PNC, *commending* the DRC authorities for recent prosecutions and condemnations of FARDC and PNC officers for crimes against humanity and war crimes, and *stressing the need* for the Government of the DRC to continue to ensure the increased professionalism of its security forces,

Taking note of the adoption by the National Assembly of the law implementing the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in December 2015, *stressing* the need for continued cooperation with the ICC by the Government of the DRC, and *stressing* the importance of actively seeking to hold accountable those responsible for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions on women, peace and security, on children and armed conflicts, and on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts, also *recalling* the conclusions on children and armed conflicts in the DRC (S/AC.51/2014/3) adopted on 18 September 2014 by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflicts pertaining to the parties in armed conflicts of the DRC, and *welcoming* efforts of the Government of the DRC in this regard,

Welcoming the efforts of MONUSCO and international partners in delivering training in human rights, international humanitarian law, gender mainstreaming, child protection and protection from sexual and gender-based violence for Congolese security institutions and underlining its importance,

Welcoming the efforts of the Government of the DRC, including the Presidential Adviser on Sexual Violence and the Recruitment of Children, to cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence, and MONUSCO, to implement the action plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children and sexual violence by the FARDC, and to combat impunity for conflict-related sexual violence, including sexual violence committed by the FARDC,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (S/2014/181) which includes a list of parties credibly suspected of committing patterns of rape or other forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, being on the Security Council agenda,

Reaffirming that the successful protection of civilians is critical to the fulfilment of MONUSCO's mandate and the delivery of an improved security environment, also *stressing* the importance of peaceful means and progress on key reforms to promote the protection of civilians,

Reaffirming its strong support to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the DRC and MONUSCO in the implementation of their mandate, and *strongly encouraging* the continuation of their efforts,

Stressing the urgency of resuming joint operations between FARDC and MONUSCO against armed groups, *welcoming* that on 28 January 2016 the Government of the DRC and MONUSCO committed to resume cooperation with a view to carrying out joint military operations against the FDLR, as well as other armed groups, including the ADF, and *strongly encouraging* the urgent resumption of such operations,

Recalling that it is important that all MONUSCO contingents, including the contingents of the Intervention Brigade, are properly prepared and effectively equipped, staffed and supported to be able to sustain their commitment to carry out their respective tasks,

Reiterating its call on all parties to cooperate fully with MONUSCO and to remain committed to the full and objective implementation of the Mission's mandate, *reiterating* its condemnation of any and all attacks against peacekeepers, and *emphasizing* that those responsible for such attacks must be held accountable,

Reiterating its call upon the Secretary-General to take all measures deemed necessary to strengthen United Nations field security arrangements and improve the safety and security of all military contingents, police officers, military observers, and especially unarmed observers,

Underlining the importance of MONUSCO deterring any threats to the implementation of its mandate,

Emphasizing that MONUSCO's activities should be conducted in such a manner as to facilitate post-conflict peacebuilding, prevention of relapse into armed conflict and progress towards sustainable peace and development,

Determining that the situation in the DRC continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

PSC Framework

1. *Reiterates* that fulfilment of the commitments made by the Government of the DRC and all signatory States under the PSC Framework remains essential to the achievement of long term stability of eastern DRC and the region, and *urges* the signatories to redouble their efforts in order to fully and promptly implement their commitments in good faith, including not harbouring war criminals;

2. *Calls on* the Government of DRC, which has the primary responsibility for safeguarding the DRC's sovereignty and territorial integrity, to make further meaningful progress in implementing its commitments under the PSC Framework, in particular as regards the consolidation of State authority, reconciliation, tolerance and democracy, and to remain fully committed to protecting the civilian population through the swift establishment of professional, accountable and sustainable security forces, the deployment of an accountable Congolese civil administration, in particular the police, judiciary, prison and territorial administration and the consolidation of rule of law and promotion and protection of human rights;

3. *Notes with deep concern* the limited progress in those fields essential for the DRC's stabilization and *reiterates* its call to the Government of the DRC to take further steps to uphold its national commitments to Security Sector Reform (SSR), including the support of an effective and sustainable Rapid Reaction Force, and to implement fully and immediately the national Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programme, all of which will require the allocation of necessary resources to the implementation of these critical processes;

4. *Calls for* continued national efforts to address the threat posed by the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, including inter alia through ensuring the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles of weapons and ammunition, with the continued support of MONUSCO, as appropriate and within existing resources;

5. *Calls on* the United Nations Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region, to continue his regional and international engagement in furtherance of peace, stability, and economic development in the DRC and the region, including through the promotion of timely, credible, and inclusive national elections, regional dialogue and by continuing, in close coordination with the Secretary-General Special Representative for the DRC, to lead, coordinate and assess the implementation of the national and regional commitments under the PSC Framework, as well as to continue his engagement in regional initiatives with key partners to address the underlying root causes of conflict;

6. *Takes note* of the United Nations Great Lakes Region Strategic Framework, and *urges* the donor community to provide the necessary support to help its implementation;

Political situation

7. *Calls on* the Government of the DRC and its national partners, including the CENI, to ensure a transparent and credible electoral process, in fulfilment of their primary responsibility to create propitious conditions for the forthcoming elections, including prioritization of those conditions necessary for the presidential and legislative elections scheduled for November 2016 in accordance with the Constitution;

8. *Urges* the Government as well as all relevant parties to ensure an environment conducive to a free, fair, credible, inclusive, transparent, peaceful and timely electoral process, in accordance with the Congolese Constitution, which includes free and constructive political debate, freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of assembly, equitable access to media including State media, safety and freedom of movement for all candidates, as well as for election observers and witnesses, journalists, human rights defenders and actors from civil society including women;

9. *Calls for* the publication of a revised comprehensive electoral calendar for the full electoral cycle by the CENI and *calls on* the Government of the DRC to put swiftly in place an adequate electoral budget and an electoral code of conduct, and conduct without delay a credible update of the electoral register, to ensure the successful and timely holding of elections, in particular presidential and legislative elections on November 2016, in accordance with the Constitution, while respecting the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, and further *calls upon* all stakeholders, to engage into an open and inclusive political dialogue over the holding of presidential elections, in accordance with the Constitution;

10. *Underlines the importance* of credible dialogue to ensure peaceful and credible presidential and legislative elections, in line with the Constitution, *expresses support* for the decision taken by the AU to undertake consultations on this dialogue, *urges* all national stakeholders to extend cooperation to the AU in this regard, and *requests* the Secretary-General to provide political support to these efforts consistent with this resolution, including through his good offices;

Human Rights

11. *Urges* the Government of the DRC to hold accountable those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of human rights, as applicable, in particular those that may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity, including those committed in the context of the electoral process, and *stresses the importance* to this end of both regional cooperation and cooperation with the ICC;

12. *Calls upon* the Congolese authorities to ensure the prosecution of those responsible for the crimes involving grave human rights violations and abuses committed in the context of the 28 November 2011 elections and current electoral process;

13. *Welcomes* efforts made by the Government of the DRC to combat and prevent sexual violence in conflict, including progress made in the fight against impunity through the arrest, prosecution and conviction of perpetrators from the FARDC and the PNC, and *encourages* the Government of the DRC to continue to strengthen its efforts in this area, including through the full implementation of its National Strategy and the commitments outlined in the Joint Communiqué between the Government of the DRC and the United Nations on the Fight Against Sexual Violence in Conflict adopted in Kinshasa on 30 March 2013;

14. *Calls upon* the Government of the DRC to continue its efforts to combat impunity for conflict-related sexual violence, including sexual violence committed by the FARDC at all levels, noting that failure to do so may result in the FARDC being named again in future Secretary-General's reports on sexual violence, and to

provide all necessary services and protection to survivors and victims, *and further calls upon* the Government of the DRC to take the necessary steps to ensure full compliance of its security forces with the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuses, and to take steps to institutionalize the mechanisms put in place to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children and sexual violence by the FARDC;

15. *Welcomes* the progress made in the implementation of the Action Plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children by the FARDC, and *calls upon* the Government of the DRC to take all necessary steps to end and prevent violations and abuses against children, including those involving enlistment or detention of children by the FARDC;

Armed Groups

16. *Strongly condemns* all armed groups operating in the region and their violations of international humanitarian law as well as other applicable international law, and abuses of human rights including those involving attacks on the civilian population, United Nations personnel and humanitarian actors, summary executions, sexual and gender based violence and large scale recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law, and *reiterates* that those responsible must be held accountable;

17. *Demands* that the FDLR, the ADF, the LRA, and all other armed groups cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities, including the exploitation of natural resources, and that their members immediately and permanently disband, lay down their arms and release children from their ranks, and *recalls* in this regard its resolution 2198 (2015) renewing the sanctions regime established by its resolution 1807 (2008);

18. *Calls for* the urgent resumption of joint operations by the FARDC and MONUSCO, in accordance with its mandate, to ensure all efforts possible are being made to neutralize the FDLR and other armed groups and *stresses* the need to carry out operations in accordance with international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable;

19. *Reiterates* that the durable neutralization of the FDLR remains essential in bringing stability to and protecting civilians of the DRC and the Great Lakes region, *recalls* that the FDLR is a group under United Nations sanctions whose leaders and members include perpetrators of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, during which Hutu and others who opposed the genocide were also killed, and have continued to promote and commit ethnically-based and other killings in Rwanda and the DRC, *encourages* the Government of the DRC, with the support of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, to engage regional actors to find a durable solution to the repatriation of disarmed FDLR members and dependents, and *encourages* further disarmament of FDLR active leadership and combatants;

20. *Condemns* the brutal killings of more than 500 civilians in the Beni area since October 2014, *expresses deep concern* regarding the persistence of violence in this region, *stresses the need* for a thorough and prompt investigation into these attacks in order to ensure that those responsible are held to account, *calls on* the Government of the DRC to take further military action, in accordance with

international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable, and with the support of MONUSCO in accordance with its mandate, to end the threat posed by the ADF and all other armed groups operating in the region;

21. *Requests* the Governments of the DRC, Uganda and Rwanda to strengthen their collaboration to ensure the repatriation of former M23 combatants located in their territories consistent with the Nairobi declarations and in line with commitments under the PSC Framework, *calls upon* the former M23 leadership to cooperate fully with the repatriation of former combatants consistent with its commitment under the Nairobi declarations, and *reiterates the importance* of ensuring that all provisions of the signed documents are implemented swiftly and in good faith and, in this regard, that the M23 does not regroup, join other armed groups, or, resume military activities;

22. *Calls on* the Government of the DRC to continue to implement and provide without delay appropriate funding to its DDR Plan including with regards to reintegration, training, and preparation for resettlement in communities, as well as to weapons and ammunition management activities, in order to be able to effectively deal with former combatants, including those already under FARDC responsibility and acknowledges that the absence of a credible DDR process is preventing armed elements from laying down their weapons;

23. *Recognizes* the ongoing contribution of MONUSCO and FARDC in the fight against the LRA, *encourages* further efforts of the AU-Regional task force (AU-RTF), and *urges* greater cooperation, including operational cooperation, and information-sharing between MONUSCO, other United Nations Missions in the LRA-affected region, the AU-RTF, regional forces, national governments, international actors and non-governmental organisations, as appropriate, in tackling the threat of the LRA;

MONUSCO's mandate

24. *Decides* to extend until 31 March 2017 the mandate of MONUSCO in the DRC, including, on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent or any prejudice to the agreed principles of peacekeeping, its Intervention Brigade;

25. *Decides* that MONUSCO will maintain an authorized troop ceiling of 19,815 military personnel, 760 military observers and staff officers, 391 police personnel, and 1,050 personnel of formed police units;

26. *Takes note* of the recommendation of the Secretary-General in his letter of 16 December 2015 (S/2015/983) to reduce the MONUSCO Force by 1,700 troops, taking into account progress in the development of an exit strategy and in addressing the threat posed by armed groups;

27. *Recalls* the reduction of the MONUSCO Force by 2,000 troops endorsed in paragraph 3 of its resolution 2211 (2015), *reaffirms* its intention to make the troop reduction permanent through a revised troop ceiling, and to consider any further troop reduction once significant progress has been achieved regarding the priorities of MONUSCO's mandate, consistent with paragraph 29 below, and *requests* the Secretary-General to report specifically on this issue in his next report pursuant to paragraph 50 below;

28. *Reiterates* that any future reconfigurations of MONUSCO and its mandate should be determined in consultation with the Government of the DRC on the basis of the evolution of the situation on the ground and, in the context of implementation by the Government of the DRC and all other signatories of the PSC Framework, progress towards the objectives set out in paragraph 29 a) and b) below;

29. *Decides* that the strategic priorities of MONUSCO are to contribute to the following objectives:

(a) Protection of civilians, through a comprehensive approach involving all components of MONUSCO, including through reduction of the threat posed by Congolese and foreign armed groups and of violence against civilians, including sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children to a level that can be effectively managed by the Congolese justice and security institutions;

(b) Stabilization through the establishment of functional, professional, and accountable state institutions, including security and judicial institutions, and through support to the creation of an environment conducive to peaceful, credible and timely elections reducing the risk of instability, including open political space, and promotion and protection of human rights;

30. *Reiterates* that multi-dimensional peacekeeping requires a comprehensive approach, and *further requests* all components of the MONUSCO Force as well as its police and the civilian components to work together in an integrated way;

31. *Notes* that drivers behind different armed groups' activities are varied and that there is no purely military solution to the problem of armed groups, *underlines* the importance of enhanced political and conflict analysis to inform comprehensive military and civil responses to these armed groups across MONUSCO, including through collecting and analysing information on the criminal networks which support these armed groups, and *further underlines* the need for tailored responses in tackling armed groups;

32. *Stresses* the need for coordination and cooperation between the Government of the DRC and other national authorities, United Nations entities and development actors to stabilize, improve security situation and assist in restoration of State authority;

33. *Reaffirms* that the protection of civilians must be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources;

34. *Authorizes* MONUSCO, in pursuit of the objectives described in paragraph 29 above, to take all necessary measures to carry out its mandate within its capabilities and areas of deployment;

35. *Decides* that the mandate of MONUSCO shall include the following priority tasks, bearing in mind that these tasks as well as those in paragraph 36 below are mutually reinforcing tasks:

(i) Protection of civilians

(a) Ensure, within its area of operations, effective protection of civilians under threat of physical violence, including by deterring, preventing and stopping armed groups from inflicting violence on the populations, paying particular attention to civilians gathered in displaced and refugee camps, humanitarian

personnel and human rights defenders, with a focus on violence emerging from any of the parties engaged in the conflict, as well as in the context of elections, and mitigating the risk to civilians before, during and after any military operation;

(b) Work with the Government of the DRC to identify threats to civilians and implement existing prevention and response plans and strengthen civil-military cooperation, including joint-planning, to ensure the protection of civilians from abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence and violations and abuses committed against children and persons with disabilities, and *requests* MONUSCO to accelerate the coordinated implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence;

(c) Enhance its interaction with civilians to raise awareness and understanding about its mandate and activities through a comprehensive public outreach programme, to strengthen its early warning mechanism, and to increase its efforts to monitor and document violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, including in the context of elections;

(d) Neutralize armed groups through the Intervention Brigade: in support of the authorities of the DRC, on the basis of information collection and analysis, and taking full account of the need to protect civilians and mitigate risk before, during and after any military operation, carry out targeted offensive operations through the Intervention Brigade in cooperation with the whole of MONUSCO, either unilaterally or jointly with the FARDC, in a robust, highly mobile and versatile manner and in strict compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law, and in accordance with the standing operating procedures applicable to persons who are captured or who surrender, and with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations-support to non-United Nations forces (HRDDP), prevent the expansion of all armed groups, neutralize these groups, and disarm them in order to contribute to the objective of reducing the threat posed by armed groups to state authority and civilian security in eastern DRC and to make space for stabilization activities;

(e) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of DRC to ensure actions against armed groups are supported by civilian and police components as part of consolidated planning which provides a comprehensive response to area-based stabilization efforts;

(f) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the DRC, in close cooperation with other international partners, in the DDR of Congolese combatants not suspected of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or abuses of human rights, into a peaceful civilian life in line with a community-based approach that is coordinated under the framework of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy (ISSSS), while paying specific attention to the needs of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups;

(g) Provide support to the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration (DDRRR) process to return and reintegrate foreign combatants not suspected of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or abuses of human rights and their dependents to a peaceful civilian life in their country of origin, or a receptive third country while paying specific attention to the needs of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups;

(ii) Political situation

(a) Promote peace consolidation and inclusive and transparent political dialogue among all Congolese stakeholders, consistent with the Constitution, with a view to furthering reconciliation and democratization, while ensuring the protection of fundamental freedoms and human rights, paving the way for the holding of elections, consistent with the provisions of paragraph 8 above;

(b) Monitor, report to the Security Council, and follow-up on human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including in the context of elections, to report on restrictions on political space and violence in the context of the elections, and support the United Nations system in-country to ensure that any support provided by the United Nations shall be consistent with international humanitarian law and human rights law and refugee law as applicable;

(c) Provide technical assistance and logistical support for the revision of the electoral register, and, only upon notification to the Security Council by the Secretary-General that the conditions outlined in paragraph 8 are being met, provide logistical support, as appropriate and in coordination with Congolese authorities and the UNCT, to facilitate the electoral cycle, and *decides* that this support will be continually assessed and reviewed according to the progress made by the Congolese authorities in the steering of the electoral process, particularly on presidential elections, in accordance with paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 above;

(d) Support and work with the authorities of the DRC to arrest and bring to justice those allegedly responsible for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity and violations of international humanitarian law and violations or abuses of human rights in the country, including leaders of armed groups, including through cooperation with States of the region and the ICC;

(e) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the DRC to promote human rights, in particular civil and political rights, and to fight impunity, including through the implementation of the Government's "zero tolerance policy" with respect to discipline and human rights and international humanitarian law violations, committed by elements of the security sector;

(f) Continue to collaborate with the Government of the DRC in the swift and vigorous implementation of the action plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children and sexual violence against children by the FARDC, and continue dialogue with all listed parties to obtain further commitments and work towards the development and implementation of action plans to prevent and end violations and abuses against children;

(iii) Stabilisation

Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the DRC, in close cooperation with other international partners, in the implementation of the revised ISSSS and related Provincial Stabilization Plans, and lead the coordination and oversight of the ISSSS;

(iv) Protection of the United Nations

Ensure the protection of United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment and the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel;

36. Further authorizes MONUSCO to use its capacities for the following essential tasks:

(i) Security Sector Reform (SSR)

(a) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the DRC for the reform of the police, including by contributing, in compliance with the HRDDP, to the provision of training to units of the PNC and including human rights training;

(b) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the DRC to encourage and accelerate national ownership of security sector reform by the Government of the DRC, including through developing a national strategy for the establishment of effective and accountable security institutions, as well as the development of a clear and comprehensive SSR implementation roadmap including benchmarks and timelines, and play a leading role in coordinating the support for SSR provided by international and bilateral partners and the United Nations system;

(c) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the DRC, in compliance with the HRDDP, for army reform that would enhance its accountability, efficiency, self-sustainability, training, vetting and effectiveness, while noting that any support provided by the UN, including in the form of rations and fuel, should be subject to appropriate oversight and scrutiny;

(d) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the DRC for the implementation of any appropriate recommendations for justice and prison sector reforms as contained in the final report of the Etats generaux de la Justice, including on the fight against impunity, for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, in order to develop independent, accountable and functioning justice and security institutions;

(ii) Arms embargo

Monitor the implementation of the arms embargo as described in paragraph 1 of resolution 2198 (2015) in cooperation with the Group of Experts established by resolution 1533 (2004), and in particular observe and report on flows of military personnel, arms or related materiel across the eastern border of the DRC, including by using, as specified in the letter of the Council dated 22 January 2013 (S/2013/44), surveillance capabilities provided by unmanned aerial systems, seize, collect, record and dispose of arms or related materiel brought into the DRC in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 2198 (2015), and exchange relevant information with the Group of Experts;

(iii) Mining activities

Encourage the consolidation of an effective national civilian structure that controls key mining activities and manages in an equitable manner the extraction, transport, and trade of natural resources in eastern DRC;

Child protection, Sexual Violence and Abuse

37. *Requests* MONUSCO to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Government of the DRC in ensuring that the protection of children's rights is taken into account, inter alia, in DDR processes and in SSR as well as during interventions leading to the separation of children from the FARDC and armed groups in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children;

38. *Requests* MONUSCO to take fully into account gender considerations as a crosscutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Government of the DRC in ensuring the participation, involvement and representation of women at all levels, including in stabilisation activities, SSR and DDR processes, as well as in the national political dialogue and electoral processes, through, inter alia, the provision of gender advisers, and *further requests* enhanced reporting by MONUSCO to the Council on this issue;

39. *Recalls* its Presidential statement S/PRST/2015/22 and its resolution 2272 (2016), *requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance of MONUSCO with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuses and to keep the Council fully informed through his reports to the Council about the Mission's progress in this regard, and *urges* troop- and police-contributing countries to take appropriate preventative action including predeployment awareness training, and to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

40. *Requests* MONUSCO to ensure that any support provided to national security forces is in strict compliance with the United Nations HRDDP, and *calls upon* the Government of the DRC to work with MONUSCO to support the promotion of DRC security service personnel with reputable human rights records;

Humanitarian Access

41. *Demands* that all parties allow and facilitate the full, safe, immediate and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel, equipment and supplies and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need, in particular to internally displaced persons, throughout the territory of the DRC, respecting the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance and relevant provisions of international law;

42. *Calls on* all Member States to generously contribute to the United Nations humanitarian appeal for the DRC to help ensure that United Nations humanitarian agencies and other international organizations are fully funded and able to address the protection and assistance needs of internally displaced people, survivors of sexual violence, and other vulnerable communities;

Support to the Group of Experts

43. *Expresses* its full support to the United Nations Group of Experts established by resolution 1533 (2004), *calls for* enhanced cooperation between all States, particularly those in the region, MONUSCO and the Group of Experts, *encourages* timely information exchange between MONUSCO and the Group of Experts, further *encourages* all parties and all States to ensure cooperation with the Group of Experts by individuals and entities within their jurisdiction or under their

control and *reiterates* its demand that all parties and all States ensure the safety of its members and its support staff, and unhindered and immediate access, in particular to persons, documents and sites the Group of Experts deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;

Force transformation and Exit strategy

44. *Demands* that all relevant parties cooperate fully in the deployment, operations, and monitoring, verification, and reporting functions of MONUSCO, in particular by guaranteeing the safety, security, and unrestricted freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, throughout the territory of the DRC;

45. *Requests* MONUSCO to continue to maximise Force interoperability, flexibility and effectiveness in the implementation of the entirety of MONUSCO's mandate, including by deploying rapidly deployable units and continuing to modernise and to strengthen the performance of the Force, bearing in mind the safety and security of all military contingents, police officers, military observers, and especially unarmed observers;

46. *Stresses* that MONUSCO's exit should be gradual and progressive, tied to specific targets to be jointly developed by the Government of the DRC and MONUSCO, in consultation with UNCT and other stakeholders;

47. *Reiterates its call* to the Government of the DRC to make further steps to enter into a regular strategic dialogue with the United Nations, building on the joint assessment process initiated in 2010 to jointly develop a roadmap and exit strategy for MONUSCO, including its Intervention Brigade;

48. *Reiterates* the need for a clear exit strategy of the Intervention Brigade, including through sustainable progress in ending the threat of armed groups and the implementation of sustainable SSR which may include the development of a Congolese rapid reaction force, *requests* the Secretary-General to report by December 2016 on the implementation of the tasks of the Intervention Brigade on the basis of the evolution of the situation on the ground, its integration within MONUSCO and its effectiveness, as well as on the progress of the transformation of the Force;

49. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to make recommendations on the transition and reconfiguration of the United Nations presence in the country, based on the comparative advantages of the Mission and the UNCT, in order to continue to streamline the tasks assigned to MONUSCO, and *urges* the international community and donors to support MONUSCO and the UNCT and calls upon the Government of the DRC and neighbouring States to remain engaged in this process;

Reports by the Secretary-General

50. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every three months on the implementation of MONUSCO's mandate, including its Intervention Brigade, as set out in this resolution, including on:

(i) the situation on the ground, including updates on operations to neutralize armed groups and any instances where the Mission's protection of civilians

obligations are not fully met, as well as sexual violence and the impact of conflict on women and children;

(ii) progress made by the DRC on protecting human rights, on the electoral process, including on the provisions of paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 above, and in the implementation of its commitments under the PSC Framework, including through the establishment and implementation of a national SSR roadmap, its provincial stabilisation plan supported by the ISSSS and on the implementation of the DDR and DDRRR plans;

(iii) progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the strategic review, notably the measures taken to transform MONUSCO's Force, including the deployment of rapidly deployable battalions, to become more efficient and effective in implementing its mandate;

(iv) progress on the definition of an exit strategy for MONUSCO, including the Intervention Brigade, and an assessment of the outcomes of the strategic dialogue with the Congolese authorities;

(v) the risks and their implications for the safety and the security for the United Nations personnel and facilities as a result of the possible military operations as well as measures taken to strengthen their security and mitigate risks;

51. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council every six months, in coordination with the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the DRC on the implementation of the commitments under the PSC Framework, and *requests* the Secretary-General to conduct a strategic review of the mandate of his Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region by 30 September 2016 in order to present recommendations for the Special Envoy to better support Member States in the full implementation of their commitments under the PSC Framework, in full complementarity with MONUSCO, and taking into consideration the evolving challenges facing the region;

52. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide an update to the Council in his next report pursuant to paragraph 50 on the ways in which MONUSCO will be best prepared to address security risks and to monitor and report on human rights violations and abuses in the context of the elections, including in terms of deployment of the Force in areas identified as potential zones of instability and configuration of civilian and police component of MONUSCO;

53. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2278 (2016)

Security Council

Distr.: General
31 March 2016

Resolution 2278 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7661st meeting, on 31 March 2016

The Security Council,

Recalling the arms embargo, travel ban, assets freeze and measures concerning illicit oil exports which were imposed and modified by resolutions 1970 (2011), 1973 (2011), 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013), 2144 (2014), 2146 (2014), 2174 (2014) and 2213 (2015) (the Measures), and that the mandate of the Panel of Experts established by paragraph 24 of resolution 1973 (2011) and modified by resolutions 2040 (2012), 2146 (2014) and 2174 (2014) was extended until 30 April 2016 by resolution 2213 (2015),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya,

Recalling resolution 2259 (2015) which welcomed the signing of the 17 December 2015 Libyan Political Agreement of Skhirat, Morocco and endorsed the Rome Communiqué of 13 December 2015 to support the Government of National Accord as the sole legitimate government of Libya, that should be based in Tripoli, and *further expressing* its determination in this regard to support the Government of National Accord,

Welcoming the meeting of the Libyan Political Dialogue on 10 March 2016, which reaffirmed its commitment to uphold the Libyan Political Agreement,

Underlining the primary responsibility of the Government of National Accord in taking appropriate action to prevent the illicit export of crude oil from Libya and *reaffirming* the importance of international support for Libyan sovereignty over its territory and resources,

Expressing its concern that the illicit export of crude oil from Libya undermines the Government of National Accord and poses a threat to the peace, security and stability of Libya,

Expressing support to Libyan efforts to resolve peacefully the disruptions of Libya's energy exports and reiterating that control of all facilities should be transferred back to the proper authorities,

Further reiterating its concern about activities which could damage the integrity and unity of Libyan State financial institutions and the National Oil

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Corporation, *highlighting* the importance of these institutions continuing to function for the benefit of all Libyans, and *stressing* the need for the Government of National Accord to exercise sole and effective oversight over the National Oil Corporation, the Central Bank of Libya, and the Libyan Investment Authority as a matter of urgency, without prejudice to future constitutional arrangements pursuant to the Libyan Political Agreement,

Further recalling resolution 2259 (2015) which called on Member States to cease support to and official contact with parallel institutions claiming to be the legitimate authority, but which were outside the Libyan Political Agreement, as specified by it,

Recalling that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, sets out the legal framework applicable to activities in the ocean,

Reaffirming the importance of holding accountable those responsible for violations or abuses of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law, including those involved in attacks targeting civilians and *stressing* the need to transfer detainees to State authority,

Reiterating its expression of support for the Government of National Accord, as stated in paragraph 3 of resolution 2259 (2015), and *noting* in this regard the specific requests made to the Government of National Accord in this resolution,

Reiterating its request that all Member States fully support the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and work with the Libyan authorities and United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) to develop a coordinated package of support to build the capacity of the Government of National Accord, in line with Libyan priorities and in response to requests for assistance,

Determining that the situation in Libya continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Prevention of Illicit Oil Exports

1. *Decides* to extend until 31 July 2017 the authorizations provided by and the measures imposed by resolution 2146 (2014);

2. *Condemns* attempts to illicitly export crude oil from Libya, including by parallel institutions which are not acting under the authority of the Government of National Accord;

3. *Requests* that the Government of National Accord appoint and notify the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) of a focal point responsible for communication with the Committee with respect to the measures in resolution 2146 (2014), and to inform the Committee of any vessels transporting crude oil illicitly exported from Libya, and *urges* the Government of National Accord to provide regular updates to inform the Committee on ports, oil fields, and installations that are under its control, and to inform the Committee about the mechanism used to certify legal exports of crude oil;

4. *Calls on* the Government of National Accord, on the basis of any information regarding such exports or attempted exports, to expeditiously contact

the concerned vessel's flag State, in the first instance, to resolve the issue and *directs* the Committee to immediately inform all relevant Member States about notifications to the Committee from the Government of National Accord's focal point regarding vessels transporting oil illicitly exported from Libya;

Effective Oversight of the Financial Institutions

5. *Requests* that the Government of National Accord confirm to the Committee as soon as it exercises sole and effective oversight over the National Oil Corporation, the Central Bank of Libya, and the Libyan Investment Authority;

Arms Embargo

6. *Requests* the Government of National Accord to appoint a focal point to brief the Committee at its request and provide information relevant to the Committee's work on the structure of the security forces under its control, the infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by the Government security forces, and training needs, and *emphasizes* the importance of the Government of National Accord exercising control over and safely storing arms, with the support of the international community;

7. Affirms that the Government of National Accord may submit requests under paragraph 8 of resolution 2174 (2014) for the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel, including related ammunition and spare parts, for the use by security forces under its control to combat ISIL (the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, also known as Da'esh), groups that have pledged allegiance to ISIL, Ansar Al Sharia, and other, groups associated with Al-Qaida operating in Libya, *calls upon* the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 1970 (2011) to consider expeditiously such requests, and *affirms* the Security Council's readiness to consider reviewing the arms embargo, when appropriate;

8. *Urges* Member States to assist the Government of National Accord, upon its request, by providing it with the necessary security and capacity-building assistance, in response to threats to Libyan security and in defeating ISIL, groups that have pledged allegiance to ISIL, Ansar Al Sharia, and other groups associated with Al-Qaida operating in Libya;

9. *Urges* the Government of National Accord to improve further the monitoring and control of arms or related materiel that are supplied, sold or transferred to Libya in accordance with paragraph 9 (c) of resolution 1970 (2011) or paragraph 8 of resolution 2174 (2014), including through the use of end user certificates issued by the Government of National Accord, *requests* the Panel of Experts established by paragraph 24 of resolution 1973 (2011) to consult with the Government of National Accord about the safeguards needed to safely procure and secure arms and related materiel, and *urges* Member States and regional organizations to provide assistance to the Government of National Accord upon its request to strengthen the infrastructure and mechanisms currently in place to do so;

10. *Calls upon* the Government of National Accord to improve the implementation of the arms embargo, including at all entry points, as soon as it exercises oversight, and *calls upon* all Member States to cooperate in such efforts;

Asset Freeze

11. *Reaffirms* its intention to ensure that assets frozen pursuant to paragraph 17 of resolution 1970 (2011) shall at a later stage be made available to and for the benefit of the Libyan people and taking note of the letter circulated as document S/2016/275, *affirms* the Security Council's readiness to consider changes, when appropriate, to the asset freeze at the request of the Government of National Accord;

Panel of Experts

12. *Decides* to extend until 31 July 2017 the mandate of the Panel of Experts (the Panel), established by paragraph 24 of resolution 1973 (2011) and modified by resolutions 2040 (2012), 2146 (2014) and 2174 (2014), and *decides* that the Panel's mandated tasks shall remain as defined in resolution 2213 (2015);

13. *Decides* that the Panel shall provide to the Council an interim report on its work no later than 180 days after the Panel's appointment, and a final report to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, no later than 15 June 2017 with its findings and recommendations;

14. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies, including UNSMIL, and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the Measures decided in resolutions 1970 (2011), 1973 (2011), 2146 (2014) and 2174 (2014), and modified in resolutions 2009 (2011) and 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013), 2144 (2014) and 2213 (2015) and in this resolution, in particular incidents of non-compliance, and *calls on* UNSMIL and the Government of National Accord to support Panel investigatory work inside Libya, including by sharing information, facilitating transit and granting access to weapons storage facilities, as appropriate;

15. *Calls upon* all parties and all States to ensure the safety of the Panel's members, and *further calls upon* all parties and all States, including Libya and countries of the region, to provide unhindered and immediate access, in particular to persons, documents and sites the Panel deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;

16. *Affirms* its readiness to review the appropriateness of the Measures contained in this resolution, including the strengthening, modification, suspension or lifting of the Measures, and its readiness to review the mandate of UNSMIL and the Panel, as may be needed at any time in light of developments in Libya;

17. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2279 (2016)

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 April 2016

Resolution 2279 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7664th meeting, on 1 April 2016

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions as well as the statements of its President on Burundi, in particular its resolution 2248 (2015) and the statements of 18 February 2015 (2015/6), of 26 June 2015 (2015/13), of 28 October 2015 (2015/18), and its press statement of 19 December 2015,

Reiterating its deep concern about the persistence of violence in Burundi, as well as the persisting political impasse in the country and the attendant serious humanitarian consequences,

Stressing that the situation prevailing in Burundi has the potential to seriously undermine the significant gains achieved through the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement of 28 August 2000, with devastating consequences for Burundi and the region as a whole,

Stressing the primary responsibility of the Government of Burundi for ensuring security in its territory and protecting its population with respect for the rule of law, human rights and international humanitarian law, as applicable,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of Burundi,

Strongly condemning all violations and abuses of human rights in Burundi, whoever perpetrates them, including those involving extra-judicial killings, sexual violence in the context of the political crisis, acts of torture and other cruel, inhuman and/or degrading treatment, arbitrary arrests and detentions, harassment and intimidation of civil society organizations and journalists, and restriction of fundamental freedoms, as well as indiscriminate use of grenade attacks, especially against civilians,

Noting reports of a decrease of killings while *expressing concern* over reports of increased disappearances and acts of torture,

Underscoring its deep concern for the continued worsening of the humanitarian situation, marked by more than 250 000 Burundians seeking refuge in neighbouring countries, and *commending* the host countries for their efforts,

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Strongly condemning all public statements, coming from in or outside of the country, that incite violence or hatred towards different groups in Burundian society,

Noting that a number of bilateral and multilateral partners have suspended their financial and technical assistance to the Government of Burundi, considering the situation in Burundi and *encouraging* bilateral and multilateral partners and the Government of Burundi to continue their dialogue with a view to creating conducive conditions for the resumption of the assistance,

Recalling that Burundi is a State Party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and has obligations to fight impunity for crimes falling within the jurisdiction of the Court, and emphasizing that the International Criminal Court is complementary to national criminal jurisdictions,

Noting with satisfaction the cooperation and access to some political prisoners provided by the Burundian authorities to the independent experts of the Office of the High-Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR) on the ground,

Stressing the utmost importance of respecting the letter and the spirit of the Arusha Agreement which has helped to sustain a decade of peace in Burundi,

Stressing the urgency of convening a genuine and inclusive inter-Burundian dialogue, based on the respect of the Constitution and the Arusha Agreement, in coordination with the Government of Burundi and all stakeholders committed to a peaceful solution, both who are in Burundi and those outside the country, in order to find a consensual and nationally owned solution to the current crisis,

Welcoming the letter dated 24 January 2016 from the President of the Republic of Burundi (S/2016/76) expressing his Government's intention to cooperate closely with the United Nations team under the responsibility of the Special Adviser for Conflict Prevention, including in Burundi, on determining appropriate support for an inclusive dialogue process and in the areas of disarmament, security and human rights,

Commending the Secretary-General's visit to Burundi on 22 and 23 February 2016, and *taking note* of the commitments made by the Government of Burundi on this occasion,

Reiterating its support to the mediation efforts led by President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda on behalf of the East African Community (EAC) and as endorsed by the African Union (AU), *commending* the decision made by the EAC at the 17th Summit of the EAC Heads of State of 2 March 2016 to appoint a team under Mr Benjamin William Mkapa, former president of the United Republic of Tanzania, to facilitate the mediation,

Welcoming the visit to Burundi, on 25 and 26 February 2016, by the African Union (AU) High-level Delegation, and *noting with satisfaction* the readiness of the members of this Delegation to pursue their efforts, in support of the mediation efforts led by President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, on behalf of the EAC,

Recalling the importance of close coordination between the region and relevant international facilitators,

1. *Urges* the Government of Burundi and all parties to reject any kind of violence and condemn any public statement inciting violence or hatred and *demands*

that all sides in Burundi refrain from any action that would threaten peace and stability in the country;

2. *Urges* the Government of Burundi to respect, protect and guarantee human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in line with the country's international obligations, to adhere to the rule of law, to bring to justice and hold accountable all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of human rights, as applicable, including sexual violence and violations against children;

3. *Takes note* of the visit to Burundi from 1 to 8 March 2016 of the experts' mission requested by the Human Rights Council in its resolution of 17 December 2015, and urges the Government of Burundi to continue to cooperate with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in the fulfilment of the mission's mandate;

4. *Welcomes* the steps made by the Government of Burundi to withdraw some media bans, cancel some arrest warrants and release a significant number of detainees, and *urges* the Government of Burundi to urgently fulfil the remaining commitments announced by the Government of Burundi on 23 February 2016 and to extend such measures to other media outlets and political detainees;

5. *Urges* the Government of Burundi and all stakeholders committed to a peaceful solution, both those who are in Burundi and those outside the country, to extend full cooperation to the EAC-led, AU-endorsed Mediator and his Facilitator in order to urgently agree on a timetable and on a list of participants of an inclusive and genuine inter-Burundian dialogue and *highlights* the importance of the decision by the AU Peace and Security Council to hold such dialogue outside Burundi, in a venue to be determined by the Mediation;

6. *Welcomes* the consent of the Burundian authorities to increase to two hundred (200) the number of human rights observers (100) and military experts (100) of the AU, *calls for* their full and speedy deployment in Burundi, *notes* that 30 human rights observers and 15 military observers have been deployed so far, and *urges* the Government of Burundi and other concerned stakeholders to provide them with full cooperation in order to facilitate the implementation of their mandate;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through the good offices of his Special Adviser for conflict prevention, including in Burundi, Mr Jamal Benomar, to support the inter-Burundian dialogue as referred to in paragraph 5 above, and in this regard, to coordinate and work with the EAC-led, AU-endorsed Mediator and his Facilitator, as well as with the high-level delegation from the AU, and to provide technical and substantive support to the Mediation;

8. *Calls on* States in the region to contribute to a solution to the crisis in Burundi, and to refrain from supporting the activities of armed movements in any way, and *recalls* in this regard commitments of the States in the region under the Framework Agreement on the Peace, Security and Cooperation for the DRC and the region and the 1951 Convention relating to the status of refugees;

9. *Expresses* its intention to consider measures against all actors, inside and outside Burundi, whose actions and statements contribute to the perpetuation of violence and impede the search for a peaceful solution;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance the United Nations engagement in Burundi through strengthening the team of the Special Adviser for conflict prevention, including in Burundi, in order to work with the Government of Burundi and other concerned stakeholders to support the inter-Burundian dialogue, as referred to in paragraph 5 above, and in the areas of security and rule of law, and, in this regard, *further requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Burundi and in coordination with the AU, to present, as soon as possible and no later than 15 days from the date of adoption of this resolution, options for the deployment of a United Nations police contribution to increase the United Nations capacity to monitor the security situation, promote the respect of human rights and advance rule of law, in compliance with the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy;

11. *Reaffirms* the importance of United Nations and AU contingency planning, consistent with its resolution 2248 (2015), to enable the international community to respond to any further deterioration of the situation;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-general to report to the Security Council regularly after the adoption of this resolution on the situation in Burundi;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2280 (2016)

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 April 2016

Resolution 2280 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7667th meeting, on 7 April 2016

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements on South Sudan, in particular resolutions 2057 (2012), 2109 (2013), 2132 (2013), 2155 (2014), 2187 (2014), 2206 (2015), 2241 (2015), 2252 (2015), and 2271 (2016),

Determining that the situation in South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to renew until 1 June 2016 the measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution 2206 (2015), and *reaffirms* the provisions of paragraphs 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 2206 (2015);

2. *Decides* to extend until 1 July 2016 the mandate of the Panel of Experts as set out in paragraph 18 of resolution 2206 (2015), expresses its intention to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 1 June 2016;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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United Nations S/RES/2281 (2016)

Security Council

Distr.: General
26 April 2016

Resolution 2281 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7677th meeting, on 26 April 2016

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements on the Central African Republic (CAR), in particular resolutions 2121 (2013), 2127 (2013), 2134 (2014) 2149 (2014), 2181 (2014), 2196 (2015), 2212 (2015), 2217 (2015), 2262 (2016) and 2264 (2016), as well as resolution 2272 (2016), and the Presidential Statements S/PRST/2014/28 of 18 December 2014 and S/PRST/2015/17 of 20 October 2015,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) (S/2016/305),

Welcoming the peaceful organization of a constitutional referendum on 13 December 2015 and legislative and presidential elections in December 2015, February and March 2016, as well as the inauguration of the president Faustin-Archange Touadera on 30 March 2016,

Recognizing that the future mandate of MINUSCA needs to be adapted to the new circumstances stemming from the end of the Transition, in full consultation with the newly elected authorities,

Recognizing also, in this context, the need for a short extension of the mandate of MINUSCA to allow for a strategic review of MINUSCA as stipulated in paragraph 4 of the present resolution,

Determining that the situation in the Central African Republic continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of MINUSCA, as set out in resolution 2217 (2015), until 31 July 2016;

2. Authorizes MINUSCA to take all necessary means to carry out its mandate within its capabilities and areas of deployment;

3. Decides to extend the authorization provided by paragraph 50 of resolution 2217 (2015), from the date of the adoption of this resolution until the end of MINUSCA's mandate as authorized in this resolution;

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4. Requests the Secretary-General to conduct a strategic review of MINUSCA to ensure, in consultation with the Government of the CAR, that the future mandate of MINUSCA is properly configured and adapted to a post-transition stabilization environment that enables peacebuilding efforts in the CAR, and to present recommendations to the Security Council by 22 June 2016;

5. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2282 (2016)

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 April 2016

Resolution 2282 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7680th meeting, on 27 April 2016

The Security Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1645 (2005), 1646 (2005) and 1947 (2010), and *recalling* its resolutions 2171 (2014), 1325 (2000) and its subsequent resolutions, and 2250 (2015) and the Statements of the President of the Security Council S/PRST/2001/5, S/PRST/2011/4, S/PRST/2012/29 and S/PRST/2015/2, and recalling General Assembly Resolutions A/69/313, A/70/6 and A/70/1,

Taking note of the report of the *High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations* (A/70/95-S/2015/446) and the report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations of 17 June 2015 (A/70/357-S/2015/682) and the report of the Secretary-General of 17 September 2015 (S/2015/716) submitting the results of the Global Study on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), and encouraging coherence, synergies, and complementarities in taking them forward,

Recognizing that development, peace and security, and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

Reaffirming its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned by the high human cost and suffering caused by armed conflicts, and recognizing the significant number of simultaneous security and humanitarian crises that the world currently faces, and the strain that this places on the resources of the United Nations' system,

Recalling the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, *further recalling* the determination to establish a just and lasting peace all over the world in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that 'sustaining peace', as drawn from the Advisory Group of Experts report, should be broadly understood as a goal and a process to build a common vision of a society, ensuring that the needs of all segments of the population are taken into account, which encompasses activities aimed at preventing

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the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict, addressing root causes, assisting parties to conflict to end hostilities, ensuring national reconciliation, and moving towards recovery, reconstruction and development, and *emphasizing* that sustaining peace is a shared task and responsibility that needs to be fulfilled by the government and all other national stakeholders, and should flow through all three pillars of the United Nations' engagement at all stages of conflict, and in all its dimensions, and needs sustained international attention and assistance,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of national governments and authorities in identifying, driving and directing priorities, strategies and activities for sustaining peace, and in this regard, *emphasizing* that inclusivity is key to advancing national peacebuilding processes and objectives in order to ensure that the needs of all segments of society are taken into account,

Stressing that civil society can play an important role in advancing efforts to sustain peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolution A/70/1, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", which adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

Emphasizing the importance of a comprehensive approach to sustaining peace, particularly through the prevention of conflict and addressing its root causes, strengthening the rule of law at the international and national levels, and promoting sustained and sustainable economic growth, poverty eradication, social development, sustainable development, national reconciliation and unity including through inclusive dialogue and mediation, access to justice and transitional justice, accountability, good governance, democracy, accountable institutions, gender equality and respect for, and protection of, human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing that peacebuilding is an inherently political process aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, recurrence or continuation of conflict, and *further recognizing* that peacebuilding encompasses a wide range of political, developmental, and human rights programmes and mechanisms,

Recognizing that an integrated and coherent approach among relevant political, security and developmental actors, within and outside of the United Nations system, consistent with their respective mandates, and the Charter of the United Nations, is critical to sustaining peace, and essential for improving respect for human rights, advancing gender equality, empowering women and youth, strengthening the rule of law, eradicating poverty, building institutions, and advancing economic development in conflict-affected countries,

Welcoming the work of the Peacebuilding Commission as a dedicated intergovernmental advisory body to bring a strategic approach and coherence to international peacebuilding efforts, and recognizing the valuable work done in all its configurations and meetings,

Recognizing the need for United Nations peacebuilding efforts to have adequate, predictable and sustained financing in order to effectively assist countries to sustain peace and prevent the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict,

Welcoming the valuable work undertaken by the Peacebuilding Fund as a catalytic, rapid-response and flexible pre-positioned pooled fund providing financing to activities to sustain peace in conflict-affected countries, and in advancing strategic alignment within the United Nations system and between the United Nations and the international financial institutions,

Recognizing the importance of strategic partnerships, pooled funding and blended finance between the United Nations, bilateral and international donors, multilateral financial institutions, and the private sector in order to share risks and maximize the impact of peacebuilding efforts, taking into account the need to ensure transparency, accountability and appropriate monitoring of funds,

Recognizing that the scale and nature of the challenge of sustaining peace calls for close strategic and operational partnerships between the United Nations, national governments and other key stakeholders, including international, regional and sub-regional organizations, international financial institutions, civil society organizations, women's groups, youth organizations, and the private sector, taking into account national priorities and policies,

Welcoming the contribution of peacekeeping operations to a comprehensive strategy for sustaining peace and, *noting with appreciation* the contributions that peacekeepers and peacekeeping missions make to peacebuilding,

Reiterating that United Nations' cooperation with regional and sub-regional organizations is critical to contributing to the prevention of the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict, in line with Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter,

Reaffirming the important role of women in peacebuilding and noting the substantial link between women's full and meaningful involvement in efforts to prevent, resolve and rebuild from conflict and those efforts' effectiveness and long term sustainability, and *stressing*, in this regard, the importance of women's equal participation in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security and the need to increase women's role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution and peacebuilding,

Reaffirming the important role youth can play in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and as a key aspect of the sustainability, inclusiveness and success of peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts,

1. *Welcomes* the valuable input of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture entitled the 'Challenge of Sustaining Peace';

2. *Emphasizes* that sustaining peace requires coherence, sustained engagement, and coordination between the General Assembly, the Security Council, and the Economic and Social Council, consistent with their mandates as set out in the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of national ownership and leadership in peacebuilding, whereby the responsibility for sustaining peace is broadly shared by the Government and all other national stakeholders and *underlines* the importance, in this regard, of inclusivity in order to ensure that the needs of all segments of society are taken into account;

4. *Reaffirms* its Resolution 1645 (2005), including the main purposes of the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body, and stresses the importance of the Peacebuilding Commission to fulfil the following functions in this regard:

(a) To bring sustained international attention to sustaining peace, and to provide political accompaniment and advocacy to countries affected by conflict, with their consent;

(b) To promote an integrated, strategic and coherent approach to peacebuilding, noting that security, development and human rights are closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing;

(c) To serve a bridging role among the principal organs and relevant entities of the United Nations by sharing advice on peacebuilding needs and priorities, in line with the respective competencies and responsibilities of these bodies;

(d) To serve as a platform to convene all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations, including from Member States, national authorities, United Nations missions and country teams, international, regional and sub-regional organizations, international financial institutions, civil society, women's groups, youth organizations and, where relevant, the private sector and national human rights institutions, in order to provide recommendations and information to improve their coordination, to develop and share good practices in peacebuilding, including on institution building, and to ensure predictable financing to peacebuilding;

5. *Encourages* the Peacebuilding Commission, through its Organizational Committee, to review its provisional rules of procedure in order to improve the continuity of its Chairs and Vice-Chairs, enhance its focus on developments at the country and regional level, and foster greater engagement by its membership, and *further encourages* the Peacebuilding Commission, through its Organizational Committee, to consider diversifying its working methods to enhance its efficiency and flexibility in support of sustaining peace including by:

(a) Providing options for its country-specific meetings and formats, to be applied upon the request of the country concerned, as referred to the Commission in accordance with the relevant provisions of its resolution 1645;

(b) Enabling it to consider regional and cross-cutting issues relevant to sustaining peace;

(c) Enhancing synergies between the Peacebuilding Fund and the Peacebuilding Commission, and;

(d) Continuing to use its annual session to facilitate closer engagement with relevant stakeholders;

6. *Reaffirms* its call upon the Peacebuilding Commission to integrate a gender perspective into all of its work;

7. *Requests* the Peacebuilding Commission to include in its annual report information on progress in implementing the provisions of its present resolution relating to its working methods and provisional rules of procedure;

8. *Acknowledges* the importance of strong coordination, coherence and cooperation with the Peacebuilding Commission, in accordance with its resolution

1645, and in this regard, *expresses its intention* to regularly request, deliberate and draw upon the specific, strategic and targeted advice of the Peacebuilding Commission, including to assist with the longer-term perspective required for sustaining peace being reflected in the formation, review and drawdown of peacekeeping operations and special political missions mandates;

9. *Emphasizes* the importance of drawing upon the advice of the Peacebuilding Commission when major agreements that relate to United Nations mission mandates and transitions, are agreed between the United Nations, national governments and authorities, and other relevant stakeholders;

10. *Stresses* the importance of closer cooperation between the Economic and Social Council and Peacebuilding Commission, in accordance with their respective mandates, including through enhanced dialogue in support of promoting coherence and complementarity between the United Nations' peace and security efforts and its development, human rights and humanitarian work, and *encourages* the Peacebuilding Commission to draw on the expertise of relevant Economic and Social Council subsidiary bodies, as appropriate;

11. *Encourages* United Nations Member States participating in the Universal Periodic Review process of the Human Rights Council to consider the human rights dimensions of peacebuilding, as appropriate;

12. *Stresses* that a comprehensive approach to transitional justice, including promotion of healing and reconciliation, a professional, accountable and effective security sector, including through its reform, and inclusive and effective demobilization, disarmament and reintegration programmes, including the transition from demobilization and disarmament to reintegration, are critical to consolidation of peace and stability, promoting poverty reduction, rule of law, access to justice and good governance, further extending legitimate state authority, and preventing countries from lapsing or relapsing into conflict;

13. *Recognizes* that effective peacebuilding must involve the entire United Nations system, and in this regard, *emphasizes* the importance of joint analysis and effective strategic planning across the United Nations system in its long term engagement in conflict-affected countries and, where appropriate, in cooperation and coordination with regional and sub-regional organizations;

14. *Emphasizes* the important role that effective and responsive leadership in United Nations country operations can play in bringing together the United Nations system around a common strategy for sustaining peace, and in this regard, stresses the need for more coordinated, coherent and integrated peacebuilding efforts, including among United Nations missions, United Nations country teams, and national, regional and international development actors, in ensuring greater effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of critical peacebuilding tasks;

15. *Stresses* that the Peacebuilding Support Office should be revitalized, and *emphasizes* that the full support of the Secretary-General is needed, in order for the Peacebuilding Support Office to support the Peacebuilding Commission, to increase synergies with other parts of the United Nations system, and to provide strategic advice to the Secretary-General, drawing together the expertise of the United Nations system to facilitate coherent system-wide action and support partnerships for sustaining peace;

16. *Recognizes* that development is a central goal in itself and *recognizes* the important contributions of the United Nations development system to peacebuilding, particularly through economic development and poverty eradication, and stresses the need to continue strengthening cooperation and coordination for that purpose in the field through United Nations Country Teams and at United Nations Headquarters, in accordance with their respective mandates, and with respect for national ownership and priorities of countries-affected by conflict, including through the overarching framework of the United Nations operational activities for development;

17. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's decision to request the United Nations Development Group to take forward a review of the current capacities of agencies, funds and programmes and particularly looks forward to its findings contributing to enhancing the United Nations capacities relating to sustaining peace;

18. *Underlines* that the scale and nature of the challenge of sustaining peace can be met through close strategic and operational partnerships between national governments, the United Nations, and other key stakeholders, including international, regional and sub-regional organizations, international financial institutions, regional and other development banks, civil society organizations, women's groups, youth organizations and where relevant, the private sector, and *encourages* the Peacebuilding Commission to consider options for regular exchanges and joint initiatives with key stakeholders to promote sustainable peace, including in the framework of the annual sessions of the Peacebuilding Commission;

19. *Stresses* the importance of partnership and cooperation between the United Nations and relevant regional and sub-regional organizations, including the African Union, to improve cooperation and coordination in peacebuilding, to increase synergies and ensure the coherence and complementarity of such efforts, and in this regard, *urges* the Peacebuilding Commission to hold regular exchanges of views with relevant regional and sub-regional organizations and *encourages* regular exchanges, joint initiatives, and information sharing between the Peacebuilding Support Office and relevant bodies of regional and sub-regional organizations, such as the African Union Commission;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore options for strengthening the United Nations-World Bank collaboration in conflict-affected countries in order to:

(a) assist such countries, upon their request, in creating an enabling environment for economic growth, foreign investment and job creation, and in the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, in line with national priorities and underscored by the principle of national ownership;

(b) marshal resources, and align their regional and country strategies, to promote sustainable peace;

(c) support the creation of enlarged funding platforms bringing together the World Bank Group, multilateral and bilateral donors and regional actors to pool resources, share and mitigate risk, and maximize impact for sustaining peace;

(d) enable and encourage regular exchanges on priority peacebuilding areas;

21. *Underscores* the importance of women's leadership and participation in conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding, and recognizes the continuing

need to increase representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of conflict, and the consideration of gender-related issues in all discussions pertinent to sustaining peace;

22. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to promote the gender dimensions of peacebuilding, including through the delivery of gender-sensitive and targeted programming, through the strengthening of women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding, supporting women's organizations and through monitoring, tracking and reporting achievement;

23. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant United Nations organs and entities to consider ways to increase meaningful and inclusive participation of youth in peacebuilding efforts through creating policies, including in partnership with private sector where relevant, that would enhance youth capacities and skills, and create youth employment to actively contribute to sustaining peace, and in this regard, *requests* the Secretary-General and the Peacebuilding Commission to include in their recommendations ways to engage youth in peacebuilding;

24. *Emphasizes* the need for predictable and sustained financing to United Nations peacebuilding activities, including through increased contributions, and strengthened partnerships with key stakeholders, while also noting the significance that non-monetary contributions can play in peacebuilding efforts;

25. *Welcomes* the contributions made to the Peacebuilding Fund, *takes note* of the proposals in the Advisory Group of Experts' report in this regard and *urges* all Member States, including non-traditional donors and other partners, to consider making voluntary contributions to the fund, including by building on the practice of making multi-year commitments to the fund;

26. *Recognizes* the importance of adequately resourcing the peacebuilding components of relevant United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions, including during mission transitions and drawdown, to support stability and continuity of peacebuilding activities;

27. *Stresses* the importance of enhancing the mobilization of resources for initiatives that address the particular needs of women in peacebuilding contexts, advance gender equality, and empower women;

28. *Takes note* of the General Assembly decision to include in the agenda of its seventy-first session an item entitled 'Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace';

29. *Takes note* of the General Assembly decision to convene at its seventy-second session, under the agenda item 'Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace', a high-level meeting of the General Assembly on efforts undertaken and opportunities to strengthen the United Nations' work on sustaining peace, on a date and in a format to be decided by the President of the General Assembly;

30. *Takes note of the General Assembly decision to invite* the Secretary-General to report to the seventy-second session of the General Assembly, at least sixty days prior to the high-level meeting on 'Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace', on efforts to implement its present resolution, including in the following areas:

(a) To strengthen operational and policy coherence within the United Nations system towards sustaining peace, including strengthened strategic planning across the United Nations system;

(b) To improve internal United Nations leadership, capability, and accountability — at Headquarters, and in the field — on efforts to sustain peace;

(c) To ensure continuity of relevant peacebuilding programmes, senior leadership, and personnel, as appropriate, through the different phases of United Nations engagement, in order to improve mission transitions;

(d) To strengthen partnerships between the United Nations and key stakeholders, including international, regional and sub-regional organizations, international financial institutions, and civil society organizations;

(e) To provide options on increasing, restructuring and better prioritizing funding dedicated to United Nations peacebuilding activities, including through assessed and voluntary contributions, with a view to ensuring sustainable financing for the consideration of Member States;

(f) To provide options for adequate resourcing of the peacebuilding activities of United Nations Country Teams, and the peacebuilding components of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions, including during mission transitions and drawdown for the consideration of Member States;

(g) To strengthen the capacity of the senior leadership of the United Nations Country Team to absorb relevant peacebuilding functions following the drawdown of Security Council mandated missions;

(h) To support the participation of women and youth in peacebuilding processes, including through advocacy with national stakeholders, and support to women's and youth organizations;

(i) To revitalize the Peacebuilding Support Office;

31. *Calls for* a further comprehensive review of United Nations peacebuilding at its seventy-fourth session;

32. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2283 (2016)

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 April 2016

Resolution 2283 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7681st meeting, on 28 April 2016

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions and the statements of its President relating to the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, in particular resolutions 1572 (2004), 1975 (2011) and 2219 (2015),

Commending the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire, and *expressing appreciation* for the work of the Group of Experts originally established pursuant to resolution 1584 (2005),

Having considered the report of 17 March 2016 (S/2016/254) of the Group of Experts established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1584 (2005) as well as the report of 8 December 2015 of the Secretary-General (S/2015/940) and the special report of 31 March 2016 of the Secretary-General (S/2016/297),

Having considered the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire of 31 December 2015 (S/2015/952) and the oral report of the Chairman of the Committee of 17 December 2015, as well as the briefing of the Chairman of the Committee of 12 April 2016,

Taking note of the views expressed by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire during the Security Council meeting of 12 April 2016, in favour of the lifting of all sanctions measures against Côte d'Ivoire,

Recalling its decision to review the measures set forth in paragraph 1 of resolution 2219 (2015) and paragraphs 9 to 12 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 12 of resolution 1975 (2011),

Welcoming the progress achieved in the stabilization of Côte d'Ivoire, including in relation to disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) and security sector reform (SSR), national reconciliation and the fight against impunity, as well as the successful conduct of the presidential election of 25 October 2015 and progress on the management of arms and related materiel as well as combating the illicit trafficking of natural resources, while *stressing* the need that such improvements continue, in order to further contribute to the peace and stability of Côte d'Ivoire,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to terminate, with immediate effect, the measures concerning arms and related materiel in paragraph 1 of resolution 2219 (2015), first imposed in paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004), as well as the travel and financial measures imposed in paragraphs 9 to 12 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 12 of resolution 1975 (2011), as subsequently renewed, including in paragraph 12 of resolution 2219 (2015);

2. *Decides* further to dissolve with immediate effect the Committee established by paragraph 14 of resolution 1572 (2004) and the Group of Experts established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1584 (2005), and subsequently extended, including in paragraph 25 of resolution 2219 (2015).

United Nations S/RES/2284 (2016)

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 April 2016

Resolution 2284 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7681st meeting, on 28 April 2016

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 2226 (2015), 2260 (2016) and 2283 (2016), and the statements of its President relating to the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, resolution 2239 (2015) on the situation in Liberia and resolution 2227 (2015) on the situation in Mali,

Taking note of the special report of the Secretary-General of 31 March 2016 (S/2016/297) as well as the report of 8 December 2015 of the Secretary-General (S/2015/940),

Taking note of the views expressed by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire regarding the recommendations of the special report of the Secretary-General (S/2016/297) during the meeting of the Security Council of 12 April 2016,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Côte d'Ivoire and recalling the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation,

Recalling that the Government of Côte d'Ivoire bears primary responsibility for ensuring peace, stability and the protection of civilians in Côte d'Ivoire,

Welcoming the remarkable progress made by Côte d'Ivoire to achieve lasting peace and stability, as well as economic prosperity, and *commending* the leadership of the President of Côte d'Ivoire as well as the commitment of all Ivoirians in this regard,

Commending Côte d'Ivoire for the successful holding of the presidential election on 25 October 2015 as a critical milestone in consolidating Côte d'Ivoire's long term peace and stability, and the people of Côte d'Ivoire for demonstrating their strong commitment to peace and democracy,

Welcoming the enhanced ongoing political dialogue among all political parties, *further welcoming* the important gestures made to this end by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the receptive spirit with which they have been received, and *encouraging* all political stakeholders to continue in this regard throughout the 2016 legislative election period and beyond,

Please recycle

Emphasizing the crucial progress made by the people and Government of Côte d'Ivoire toward achieving national reconciliation and social cohesion, and *noting* the importance of the work achieved by the Commission dialogue, vérité et reconciliation (CDVR) as well as that being undertaken by the Commission nationale pour la reconciliation et l'indemnisation des victimes (CONARIV),

Welcoming the progress by the Ivorian security services, as demonstrated by the continued improvements in the security situation in Côte d'Ivoire, including along its border regions, *condemning* the attack of 2 December 2015 in Olodio, and *underscoring* the importance of continued cooperation between the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and countries in the subregion, in particular Liberia, to address remaining security challenges,

Strongly condemning the terrorist attack of 13 March 2016 in Grand Bassam, *expressing* full support to the efforts of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to ensure security and combat terrorism, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and other obligations under international law, including international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, and *stressing* that terrorism can only be defeated by a sustained and comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all States, and subregional, regional and international organizations to impede, impair, and isolate the terrorist threat,

Recognizing the continued improvement of the humanitarian situation, *welcoming* the resumption of the voluntary, safe and durable return of refugees to their places of origin in Côte d'Ivoire, and *noting* the challenges associated with such returns, including with respect to land tenure and inter-communal relations,

Welcoming the successful disarmament and demobilization of more than 60,000 former combatants, *underlining* the need for continued efforts by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to include former combatants associated with the previous government as well as to commence sustainable reinsertion activities for the residual caseload of ex-combatants and the need to take into account the 2,000 former combatants currently in Liberia,

Commending the national security institutions for performing their statutory functions with greater understanding of their respective roles as well as enhanced capacity, and *welcoming* in this regard the adoption of the laws outlining the organization of the national defence and security forces for the period 2016-2020,

Reiterating the vital role of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security and their key role in re-establishing the fabric of societies recovering from conflict,

Welcoming the improvement of the human rights situation, while *expressing its concern* about the continued reports of human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including against women and children, in particular sexual violence, and *stressing* the importance of investigating and prosecuting such alleged violations and abuses,

Welcoming national and international efforts to bring to justice alleged perpetrators of violations and abuses of human rights and of violations of international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire,

Commending the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Mano River Union for their efforts to consolidate peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire and the subregion, and *encouraging* them to continue to support the Ivorian authorities in addressing key challenges, especially the underlying causes of recent conflict and insecurity in the border area, including the movement of armed elements and weapons, and promoting justice and national reconciliation,

Welcoming Côte d'Ivoire's ratification of the 1954 and 1961 Conventions on Statelessness and the steps being taken to revise its nationality laws, *welcoming* the important steps being taken by ECOWAS member states to address statelessness, and *recalling* the Secretary-General's decision on Durable Solutions and expressing support for the implementation of the national durable solution strategy for IDPs,

Expressing its deep appreciation for the work of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and its overall contribution to the maintenance of peace and security in Côte d'Ivoire since its establishment in 2004, and *commending* the contribution of troop- and police-contributing countries and donors to UNOCI,

Mindful of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter of the United Nations,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

National reconciliation and social cohesion

1. *Commends* the crucial progress achieved in pursuing and strengthening national reconciliation and social cohesion, *stresses* that the forthcoming constitutional review referendum provides an important opportunity for all Ivoirians to achieve a shared sense of nation and to address the underlying causes of tension and conflict, including with respect to land tenure, nationality and identity, *calls upon* the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to ensure the full inclusiveness of the constitutional review process, and *calls upon* all Ivorian stakeholders, including political parties, civil society and the media, to continue to work together to consolidate national reconciliation and social cohesion;

2. *Commends* all political stakeholders for contributing to the creation of the prevailing normalized political environment conducive to political dialogue, and *calls upon* the Government of Côte d'Ivoire as well as all political parties, civil society and the media to continue to foster an environment of political inclusion over the coming years;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire continuing its efforts to prevent and mitigate violence, including inter-communal tensions, by seeking a broad national consensus on addressing effectively national identity and land tenure issues;

Security Institutions

4. *Calls upon* the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to continue to prioritize the complete implementation of its national security sector reform strategy adopted in September 2012 and updated in 2014, and to take forward critical reforms regarding the training and equipment of the police and gendarmerie, improved monitoring and management of weapons, including through the registration of arms and related

lethal materiel and improvement of armouries, cohesion within the security forces as well as the streamlining of security structures, and of measures to enhance confidence within and between the security forces and the population, and *encourages* the international community to consider providing assistance to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire for such efforts;

5. *Underscores* the continued importance of further enhancing the role of the police and gendarmerie in public order tasks, including by equipping the police and gendarmerie with standard policing weapons and ammunition as well as promoting effectiveness through relevant decentralization and ensuring sustainable budget allocations;

6. *Reiterates* the need for the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to accelerate efforts to develop and implement sustainable reintegration opportunities to address the residual caseload of former Ivorian combatants, including those currently in Liberia, with a view to ensuring their sustainable social and economic reintegration into Ivoirian society;

7. *Welcomes* the continued cooperation between, and the conduct of coordinated activities by UNOCI and the defence and security forces of Côte d'Ivoire, including the Forces Républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI), *underlines* the renewed importance of such cooperation as UNOCI draws down and fully transitions its security responsibilities to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *reiterates* the importance for the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to ensure strict adherence by the defence and security forces, including the FRCI, to international humanitarian, human rights and refugee laws and in this context, *recalls* the importance of training in human rights, child protection and sexual- and gender-based violence for all of Côte d'Ivoire's security and law-enforcement agencies;

Human rights and rule of law

8. *Reiterates* its call upon the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to ensure in the shortest possible time frame that, irrespective of their status or political affiliation, all those responsible for serious violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those committed during and after the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, are brought to justice in accordance with its international obligations, and *urges* the Government to continue its cooperation with the International Criminal Court;

9. *Calls upon* the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to increase and expedite its efforts to combat impunity and ensure equitable and independent justice without discrimination, and *encourages* the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to further strengthen the rule of law, including through the promotion of an enabling environment to ensure that the work of the Ivorian judicial system is impartial, credible, transparent and consistent with internationally agreed standards;

10. *Emphasizes* the importance of the work conducted by the National Commission of Inquiry, the CDVR and the CONARIV, to lasting reconciliation in Côte d'Ivoire, *encourages* the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to publish the final report and recommendations of the CDVR to contribute to such reconciliation, *welcomes* the work of the Special Investigation and Examination cell, and *encourages* the Government to continue to provide it with the support it needs to conduct its investigations;

11. *Welcomes* the work of the National Human Rights Commission, *underscores* the importance of its independence and its compliance with the Paris Principles related to the work of National Human Rights institutions and *calls* on the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to strengthen this Commission, and all Ivoirian stakeholders, including civil society, to cooperate with it;

12. *Calls on* those responsible to cease committing acts of sexual and gender-based violence immediately, and *calls upon* the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to strengthen implementation of its 2014 national strategy to combat sexual- and gender-based violence;

UNOCI mandate

13. *Endorses* the Secretary-General's withdrawal plan, including phased force reductions, as recommended in his special report of 31 March 2016 (S/2016/297), and, taking into account the security conditions on the ground following the successful conclusion of the presidential election of 25 October 2015 and the overall progress made in Côte d'Ivoire, including with respect to the capacity of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to take over UNOCI's security role, *requests* the Secretary-General to implement this plan, in close cooperation with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and all relevant stakeholders;

14. *Decides* that the mandate of UNOCI as set out in paragraphs 15 and 18 below shall be extended for a final period until 30 June 2017;

15. *Decides* that until 30 April 2017, the mandate of UNOCI shall be the following:

(a) Protection of civilians

– To support the Ivorian security forces to protect civilians in the event of a deterioration of the security situation that could risk a strategic reversal of peace and stability in the country, taking into account UNOCI's reduced capabilities and areas of deployment;

(b) Political support

– To provide, by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, political facilitation and political support for the efforts of the Ivorian authorities to address the root causes of the conflict and consolidate peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire, including in the priority areas of the Security Sector Reform (SSR), reconciliation at both the national and local levels as well as social cohesion, and the reinsertion of the residual caseload of former combatants, and if needed, to assist the Ivorian authorities in the mitigation of any public incidents of incitement to hatred or violence;

(c) Support to security institutions and border-related challenges

– To advise and support the Government in implementing its national strategy on SSR, including through operational- and command-level advice and mentorship to the defence and security forces of Côte d'Ivoire, as appropriate, including on the monitoring and management of weapons, and within UNOCI's reduced capabilities and in close coordination with bilateral and multilateral partners;

– To support the Government in addressing border security challenges, notably with Liberia, consistent with its protection of civilians mandate, and to this end, to continue to coordinate closely with the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL);

– To liaise with the FRCI in order to promote mutual trust among all elements composing the FRCI;

(d) Support for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law

– To contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire, including through early warning activities and in close coordination with the Independent Expert established under the Human Rights Council's resolution A/HRC/RES/17/21, and to monitor, help investigate, and report to the Security Council on abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law in order to prevent such abuses and violations and contribute to ending impunity;

– To support efforts by the Ivoirian authorities to strengthen the Ivoirian national capacities to promote and protect human rights, with special attention to grave violations and abuses committed against children and women;

(e) Support for humanitarian assistance

– To facilitate, as necessary and within UNOCI's reduced capabilities, the provision of humanitarian assistance and to support the Ivorian authorities in preparing for the voluntary, safe and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons in cooperation with relevant humanitarian organizations, and in creating security conditions conducive to it;

(f) Public information

– To continue to use UNOCI's broadcasting capacity, through ONUCI FM, to contribute to the overall effort to promote sustainable peace, as well as to provide information about the ongoing transformation of the United Nations' engagement in Côte d'Ivoire;

(g) Protection of United Nations personnel

– To protect United Nations personnel, installations and equipment, and ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel;

16. *Authorizes* UNOCI until 30 April 2017 to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 15 above, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment;

17. *Requests* the Secretary General to complete by 30 April 2017 the withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian UNOCI components, other than those required for the Mission's mandate as described in paragraph 18 below;

18. *Decides* that from 1 May to 30 June 2017 the mandate of UNOCI shall be to complete the Mission's closure as described in paragraph 61 of the special report of the Secretary-General (S/2016/297) and to finalize the transition process to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), including through any remaining political facilitation that may be required;

19. *Encourages* UNOCI, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the UNCT, and bilateral and multilateral partners, as of the adoption of this resolution, to map the international community's support to Côte d'Ivoire, in particular regarding any residual functions currently provided by UNOCI which may be needed after the Mission's closure;

20. *Requests* UNOCI to work closely with the UNCT and its component United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, to accelerate preparations for the closure of UNOCI by reinforcing programmatic cooperation for the transition of remaining mandated responsibilities, wherever relevant, and scaling up the activities and programming of the UNCT, including assistance on peace consolidation, to support the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to strengthen the capacity of its institutions, particularly as regards refugee returns, security reforms, human rights, and social cohesion, *requests* the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) to make available its good offices, as necessary, to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the future United Nations Resident Coordinator, and *encourages* the international community, including bilateral and multilateral donors to assist the activities of the UNCT;

21. *Requests* UNOCI to ensure that any support provided to non-United Nations security forces is provided in strict compliance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces (HRDDP);

Force structure

22. *Decides* to decrease UNOCI's military component as outlined in paragraph 55 of the special report of the Secretary-General (S/2016/297), with the view to its complete withdrawal by 30 April 2017;

23. *Decides* to decrease UNOCI's police component as outlined in paragraphs 58 and 59 of the special report of the Secretary-General (S/2016/297), with the view to its complete withdrawal by 30 April 2017;

24. *Expresses continued support* for the mobile concept of operations of UNOCI's military component, and *requests* UNOCI to continue to update its configuration in this regard, with a view to focusing on the high-risk areas, especially in the west, as appropriate;

French Forces

25. *Decides* to extend until 30 June 2017 the authorization that the Security Council provided to the French Forces in order to support UNOCI, within the limits of their deployment and their capabilities;

26. *Urges* all parties to cooperate fully with the operations of UNOCI and of the French Forces, which support it, in particular by ensuring their safety, security and freedom of movement with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of Côte d'Ivoire to enable them to fully carry out their mandates;

Regional and inter-mission cooperation

27. *Welcomes* the resumption of the regular meetings between the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia regarding border challenges, and *calls on*

the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia to continue reinforcing their cooperation, including through increased monitoring, information-sharing and coordinated actions, and to implement the shared border strategy to inter alia support the disarmament and repatriation of foreign armed elements on both sides of the border and the voluntary and safe repatriation of refugees as well as to address the root causes of conflict and tension;

28. *Affirms* the importance of inter-mission cooperation arrangements as UNMIL and UNOCI further downsize and UNOCI closes, *reaffirms* the inter-mission cooperation framework set out in its resolution 1609 (2005), and *reaffirms* its decision in its resolution 2162 (2014) that all UNOCI and UNMIL military utility helicopters shall be utilized in both Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia in order to facilitate rapid response and mobility, while not affecting the area of responsibility of either mission;

29. *Commends* inter-mission cooperation between UNOCI and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), and encourages both United Nations missions to continue in this direction as authorized by paragraph 26 of its resolution 2227 (2015);

30. *Welcomes* the continued operationalization of the quick reaction force established by resolution 2162 (2014) to implement UNOCI's mandate as defined in paragraph 15 of this resolution and to support UNMIL as defined in paragraph 31 of this resolution while recognizing that this unit will remain primarily a UNOCI asset, and *requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of inter-mission cooperation arrangements between UNMIL and UNOCI, to continue to maintain such a unit for a period of one year and within the authorized military strength of UNOCI;

31. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to deploy this unit to Liberia, subject to the consent of the troop-contributing countries concerned and the Government of Liberia, in the event of a serious deterioration of the security situation on the ground in order to temporarily reinforce UNMIL with the sole purpose of implementing its mandate, and *stresses* that this unit should prioritize implementation of UNOCI's mandate in Côte d'Ivoire;

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Security Council immediately of any deployment of this unit to Liberia and to obtain Security Council authorization for any such deployment for a period that exceeds 90 days;

33. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary General as stated in paragraph 56 of his special report (S/2016/297) to develop recommendations for the quick reaction force unit beyond the lifecycle of UNOCI further to its original concept, and in this regard *looks forward* to his specific proposals in his forthcoming reports on MINUSMA and UNMIL;

34. *Calls upon* all United Nations entities in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, including all relevant components of UNOCI and UNMIL, within their respective mandates, capabilities and areas of deployment, to enhance their support for the stabilization of the border area, including through continued inter-mission cooperation in support of the Ivorian and Liberian authorities and support for implementing regional security strategies, including those of the Mano River Union and ECOWAS;

35. *Calls upon* all Member States, notably West Africa, Sahel and Maghreb States, as well as regional, bilateral and multilateral partners, to enhance their coordination to develop inclusive and effective strategies to combat in a comprehensive and integrated manner the activities of terrorist groups operating in the region;

Reporting

36. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, and to provide to it a report by 31 January 2017 on the implementation of the mandate of UNOCI and its phased drawdown, including an update on the continued transition of the security responsibilities to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, and an oral briefing by 30 June 2017 on the completion of UNOCI's mandate and its closure;

37. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2285 (2016)

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 April 2016

Resolution 2285 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7684th meeting, on 29 April 2016

The Security Council,

Recalling and *reaffirming* all its previous resolutions on Western Sahara,

Reaffirming its strong support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy to implement resolutions 1754 (2007), 1783 (2007), 1813 (2008), 1871 (2009), 1920 (2010), 1979 (2011), 2044 (2012), 2099 (2013), 2152 (2014), and 2218 (2015),

Reaffirming its commitment to assist the parties to achieve a just, lasting, and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in the context of arrangements consistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and *noting* the role and responsibilities of the parties in this respect,

Reiterating its call upon the parties and the neighbouring states to cooperate more fully with the United Nations and with each other and to strengthen their involvement to end the current impasse and to achieve progress towards a political solution,

Recognizing that achieving a political solution to this long-standing dispute and enhanced cooperation between the Member States of the Maghreb Arab Union would contribute to stability and security in the Sahel region,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to keep all peacekeeping operations, including the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), under close review and reiterating the need for the Council to pursue a rigorous, strategic approach to peacekeeping deployments, and effective management of resources,

Recognizing the important role played by MINURSO on the ground and the need for it to fully implement its mandate,

Expressing concern about the violations of existing agreements, and *calling on* the parties to respect their relevant obligations,

Taking note of the Moroccan proposal presented on 11 April 2007 to the Secretary-General and the serious and credible Moroccan efforts to move the

Please recycle

process forward towards resolution; also *taking note* of the Polisario Front proposal presented 10 April 2007 to the Secretary-General,

Encouraging in this context, the parties to demonstrate further political will towards a solution including by expanding upon their discussion of each other's proposals,

Taking note of the four rounds of negotiations held under the auspices of the Secretary-General and *recognizing* the importance of the parties committing to continue the negotiations process,

Encouraging the parties to resume cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees in implementing the January 2012 updated Plan of Action on Confidence-Building Measures, including programmes focused on linking people who have been divided for more than 40 years due to the conflict,

Stressing the importance of improving the human rights situation in Western Sahara and the Tindouf camps, and encouraging the parties to work with the international community to develop and implement independent and credible measures to ensure full respect for human rights, bearing in mind their relevant obligations under international law,

Encouraging the parties to continue in their respective efforts to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights in Western Sahara and the Tindouf refugee camps, including the freedoms of expression and association,

Welcoming in this regard, the recent steps and initiatives taken by Morocco, and the role played by the National Council on Human Rights Commissions operating in Dakhla and Laayoune, and Morocco's interaction with Special Procedures of the United Nations Human Rights Council,

Commending the technical visit of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to Western Sahara in April 2015, and to the Tindouf refugee camps in July-August 2015, and strongly encouraging full continuing cooperation with OHCHR, including through facilitating further visits to the region,

Recognizing the impact of torrential rains in October 2015 on the Tindouf refugee camps and welcoming the plan of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to convene a donor briefing,

Reiterating its request for consideration of a refugee registration in the Tindouf refugee camps and *inviting* efforts in this regard,

Stressing the importance of a commitment by the parties to continue the process of negotiations through the United Nations-sponsored talks,

Recognizing that the consolidation of the status quo is not acceptable, and *noting further* that progress in the negotiations is essential in order to improve the quality of life of the people of Western Sahara in all its aspects,

Affirming full support for the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy for Western Sahara Ambassador Christopher Ross and his work in facilitating negotiations between the parties, and, *welcoming* to that effect his recent initiatives and ongoing consultations with the parties and neighbouring states,

Affirming full support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara and Head of MINURSO Kim Bolduc,

Regretting that MINURSO's ability to fully carry out its mandate has been affected as the majority of its civilian component, including political personnel, cannot perform their duties within MINURSO's area of operations,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 19 April 2016 (S/2016/355),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 30 April 2017;

2. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for MINURSO to return to full functionality;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to brief the Council within 90 days on whether MINURSO has returned to full functionality and *expresses its intention*, if MINURSO has not achieved full functionality, to consider how best to facilitate achievement of this goal;

4. *Reaffirms* the need for full respect of the military agreements reached with MINURSO with regard to the ceasefire and *calls on* the parties to adhere fully to those agreements;

5. *Calls upon* all parties to cooperate fully with the operations of MINURSO, including its free interaction with all interlocutors, and to take the necessary steps to ensure the security of as well as unhindered movement and immediate access for the United Nations and associated personnel in carrying out their mandate, in conformity with existing agreements;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of the parties' commitment to continue the process of preparation for a fifth round of negotiations, and recalls its endorsement of the recommendation in the report of 14 April 2008 (S/2008/251) that realism and a spirit of compromise by the parties are essential to achieve progress in negotiations;

7. *Calls upon* the parties to continue to show political will and work in an atmosphere propitious for dialogue in order to enter into a more intensive and substantive phase of negotiations, thus ensuring implementation of resolutions 1754 (2007), 1783 (2007), 1813 (2008), 1871 (2009), 1920 (2010), 1979 (2011), 2044 (2012), 2099 (2013), 2152 (2014), and 2218 (2015) and the success of negotiations;

8. *Affirms* its full support for the commitment of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy towards a solution to the question of Western Sahara in this context and calls for renewed meetings and strengthening of contacts;

9. *Calls upon* the parties to continue negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General without preconditions and in good faith, taking into account the efforts made since 2006 and subsequent developments, with a view to achieving a just, lasting, and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in the context of arrangements consistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and noting the role and responsibilities of the parties in this respect;

10. *Invites* Member States to lend appropriate assistance to these talks;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to brief the Security Council on a regular basis, and at least twice a year, on the status and progress of these negotiations

under his auspices, on the implementation of this resolution, challenges to MINURSO's operations and steps taken to address them, *expresses* its intention to meet to receive and discuss his briefings and in this regard, and *further requests* the Secretary-General to provide a report on the situation in Western Sahara well before the end of the mandate period;

12. *Welcomes* the commitment of the parties and the neighbouring states to hold periodic meetings with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to review and, where possible, expand confidence-building measures;

13. *Urges* Member States to provide voluntary contributions to fund confidence-building measures agreed upon between the parties, including those that allow for visits between separated family members, as well as food programmes to ensure that the humanitarian needs of refugees are adequately addressed;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance in MINURSO with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including predeployment awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

15. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2286 (2016)

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 May 2016

Resolution 2286 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7685th meeting, on 3 May 2016

The Security Council,

Reiterating its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and, in this context, the need to promote and ensure respect for the principles and rules of international humanitarian law,

Recalling all relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 2175 (2014) and 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian personnel, resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006), 1894 (2009) and 2222 (2015) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, resolutions 1539 (2004) and 1612 (2005) relating to the establishment of a monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict, and resolution 1998 (2011) on attacks against schools and/or hospitals, as well as relevant statements of its President related to the protection of civilians in armed conflict and to the protection of medical personnel and humanitarian personnel in conflict zones,

Recalling all relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 70/104 entitled Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel, 70/106 entitled Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, and 69/132 entitled Global health and foreign policy,

Recalling the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977 and 2005, as applicable, as well as relevant customary international law concerned with the protection of the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, and the obligation of parties to armed conflict to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law in all circumstances,

Recalling the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, and its Optional Protocol,

Recognizing the particular challenges faced by humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties and medical personnel and *reaffirming* that all humanitarian personnel are entitled to respect and protection under international humanitarian law,

Stressing that identification of medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities may enhance their protection, and in this regard, *recalling* also the obligations, in situations of armed conflict, pertaining to the use and the protection of the distinctive emblems under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and where applicable, their Additional Protocols,

Recalling further the specific obligations under international humanitarian law to respect and protect, in situations of armed conflict, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, and hospitals and other medical facilities, which must not be attacked, and to ensure that the wounded and sick receive, to the fullest extent practicable and with the least possible delay, the medical care and attention required,

Recalling also the obligation under international humanitarian law to distinguish between civilian populations and combatants, and the prohibition against indiscriminate attacks, and the obligations to do everything feasible to verify that the objectives to be attacked are neither civilians nor civilian objects and are not subject to special protection, including medical personnel their means of transport and equipment, and hospitals and other medical facilities, and *recalling further* the obligation to take all feasible precautions with a view to avoiding and in any event minimizing harm to civilians and civilian objects,

Deeply concerned that despite these obligations, acts of violence, attacks and threats against medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, are being perpetrated in situations of armed conflicts and that the number of such acts is increasing,

Recalling that locally recruited medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties account for the majority of casualties among such personnel in situations of armed conflict,

Further concerned that the delivery of humanitarian assistance, including medical assistance, to populations in need is being obstructed by parties to armed conflicts in many conflict situations,

Recalling that under international humanitarian law, persons engaged in medical activities shall not be compelled to perform acts or to carry out work contrary to the rules of medical ethics or to other medical rules designed for the benefit of the wounded and the sick,

Convinced that acts of violence, attacks and threats against medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, and obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance, including medical assistance, may exacerbate ongoing armed conflicts and undermine the efforts of the Security Council to maintain international peace and security under the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the need for all parties to armed conflict to respect the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in the provision of humanitarian assistance, including medical assistance, and

reaffirming also the need for all actors engaged in the provision of such assistance in situations of armed conflict to promote and fully respect these principles,

Urging States to ensure that violations of international humanitarian law related to the protection of the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities in armed conflicts do not remain unpunished, *affirming* the need for States to ensure that those responsible do not operate with impunity, and that they are brought to justice, as provided for by national laws and obligations under international law,

Recalling that, under international law, attacks intentionally directed against hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided that they are not military objectives, as well as attacks intentionally directed against buildings, material, medical units and transport and personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law are war crimes,

Stressing that the fight against impunity and to ensure accountability for war crimes and other serious violations of international humanitarian law has been strengthened through the work on and prosecution of these crimes in the international criminal justice system, and in this regard *reiterating* the importance of State cooperation with international courts and tribunals in accordance with States' respective obligations,

Noting that medical personnel, and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, in an armed conflict situation, continue to be under a duty to provide competent medical service in full professional and moral independence, with compassion and respect for human dignity, and always to bear in mind human life and to act in the patient's best interest and *stressing* the need to uphold their respective professional codes of ethics, and *further noting* the applicable rules of international humanitarian law relating to the non-punishment of any person for carrying out medical activities compatible with medical ethics,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of States to protect the population throughout their whole territory and *recalling* in this regard that all parties to armed conflict must comply fully with the obligations applicable to them under international humanitarian law related to the protection of civilians in armed conflict and medical personnel,

1. *Strongly condemns* acts of violence, attacks and threats against the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, and *deplores* the long-term consequences of such attacks for the civilian population and the health-care systems of the countries concerned;

2. *Demands* that all parties to armed conflicts fully comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, as applicable, and international humanitarian law, in particular their obligations under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the obligations applicable to them under the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977 and 2005, to ensure the respect and protection of all medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical

duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities;

3. *Demands* that all parties to armed conflicts facilitate safe and unimpeded passage for medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their equipment, transport and supplies, including surgical items, to all people in need, consistent with international humanitarian law;

4. *Strongly urges* States and all parties to armed conflict to develop effective measures to prevent and address acts of violence, attacks and threats against medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities in armed conflict, including, as appropriate, through the development of domestic legal frameworks to ensure respect for their relevant international legal obligations, the collection of data on obstruction, threats and physical attacks on medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and medical facilities, and to share challenges and good practice in this regard;

5. *Underlines* the important role that education and training in international humanitarian law can play in supporting efforts to halt and prevent acts of violence, attacks and threats against the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities;

6. *Calls* upon States to ensure that their armed forces and security forces, within their respective competencies under domestic law, make or, where relevant, continue their efforts to integrate practical measures for the protection of the wounded and sick and medical services into the planning and conduct of their operations;

7. *Emphasizes* the responsibility of States to comply with the relevant obligations under international law to end impunity and to ensure those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law are held to account;

8. *Strongly condemns* the prevailing impunity for violations and abuses committed against medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities in armed conflict, which in turn may contribute to the recurrence of these acts;

9. *Strongly urges* States to conduct, in an independent manner, full, prompt, impartial and effective investigations within their jurisdiction of violations of international humanitarian law related to the protection of the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities in armed conflict, and, where appropriate, take action against those responsible in accordance with domestic and international law, with a view to reinforcing preventive measures, ensuring accountability and addressing the grievances of victims;

10. *Expresses its intention* to ensure that the mandates of relevant United Nations peacekeeping operations can, where appropriate and on a case-by-case

basis, help to contribute to a secure environment to enable the delivery of medical assistance, in accordance with humanitarian principles;

11. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, in accordance with his prerogatives under the Charter of the United Nations, to bring to the attention of the Security Council situations in which the delivery of medical assistance to populations in need is being obstructed by parties to the armed conflict;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his country-specific situation reports, and other relevant reports which address the protection of civilians, the issue of the protection of the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, including recording specific acts of violence against them, remedial actions taken by parties to the armed conflict and other relevant actors, including humanitarian agencies, to prevent similar incidents, and actions taken to identify and hold accountable those who commit such acts;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to promptly provide the Security Council with recommendations on measures to prevent incidents of the kind described in the above paragraph and to better ensure accountability and enhance the protection of the wounded and sick and medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities;

14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to brief the Security Council every twelve months on the implementation of this resolution.

United Nations S/RES/2287 (2016)

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 May 2016

Resolution 2287 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7691st meeting, on 12 May 2016

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and its presidential statements on the situation in Sudan and South Sudan, and in particular, resolutions 1990 (2011), 2024 (2011), 2032 (2011), 2046 (2012), 2047 (2012), 2075 (2012), 2104 (2013), 2126 (2013), 2156 (2014), 2179 (2014), 2205 (2015), 2230 (2015), and 2251 (2015) as well as presidential statements S/PRST/2012/19 and S/PRST/2013/14, and the Council's press statements of 18 June 2012, 21 September 2012, 28 September 2012, 6 May 2013, 14 June 2013, 14 February 2014, 17 March 2014, 11 December 2014, and 27 November 2015,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Sudan and South Sudan, and to the purposes and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and recalling the importance of the principles of good neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation,

Reiterating that the territorial boundaries of States shall not be altered by force, and that any territorial disputes shall be settled exclusively by peaceful means, affirming the priority it attaches to the full and urgent implementation of all outstanding issues from the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), and underscoring that the future status of Abyei shall be resolved by negotiations between the parties in a manner consistent with the CPA and not by the unilateral actions of either party,

Recalling the commitments made by the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan in the 20 June 2011 Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area, the 29 June 2011 Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan on Border Security and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism (JPSM), and the 30 July 2011 Agreement on the Border Monitoring Support Mission between the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan, as well as the 27 September 2012 Agreements on Cooperation and Security Arrangements, the JPSM's 8 March 2013 decision, and the Implementation Matrix of 12 March 2013, reached by the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan in Addis Ababa under the auspices of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel (AUHIP), as well as the extraordinary meeting of the JPSM 13-14 October 2015,

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Recognizing some positive developments reported at the beginning of this year in relations between the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan on border security, *encouraging* progress on improving bilateral relations between Sudan and South Sudan, and *stressing the need* for regular meetings of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism (JPSM) and other joint mechanisms, including the Joint Border Commission and Joint Demarcation Committee, to enable dialogue and coordination on matters of border security,

Welcoming the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity in South Sudan and *urging* the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan to take this opportunity to reinvigorate progress towards implementing the Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area as set out in the 20 June 2011 Agreement,

Expressing its full support for the efforts of the African Union on the situation between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan, in order to ease the current tension, facilitate the resumption of negotiations on post-secession relations and the normalization of their relations, recalling in this regard the African Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC) communiqués of 24 April 2012, 24 October 2012, 25 January 2013, 7 May 2013, 29 July 2013, 23 September 2013, 26 October 2013, 12 November 2013, 12 September 2014, 31 July 2015, 25 August 2015, and 10 December 2015; the AUPSC press statements of 6 November 2013 and 24 March 2015; and the statement from the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on 28 October 2013 and the 24 June 2015 and 14 October 2015 statements from the African Union Commission,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006), 1894 (2009) 2175 (2014) and 2222 (2015) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict; 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011), 2068 (2012), 2143 (2014) and 2223 (2015) on children and armed conflict; 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel; and 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), and 2242 (2015) on women peace and security,

Stressing the need for effective human rights monitoring and reporting, including of any sexual and gender-based violence and violations and abuses committed against women and children, taking note that there have been no developments with regard to the operationalization of human rights monitoring in the Abyei Area, and reiterating its concern at the lack of cooperation by the parties with the Secretary-General to this end,

Recalling that its resolution 2086 (2013) reiterates the importance, when establishing and renewing the mandates of United Nations Missions, of including provisions on the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women in post-conflict situations and on children and armed conflict, and emphasizing that persistent barriers to full implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), and subsequent resolutions on women, peace, and security, including 2242 (2015), will only be dismantled through dedicated commitment to women's empowerment, participation, and human rights, and through concerted leadership, consistent information and action, and support, to build women's engagement in all levels of decision-making,

Acknowledging the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan's acceptance at the 13-14 October 2015 JPSM meeting of the map presented

by the AUHIP in November 2011 relating to the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone (SDBZ), their agreement that the centreline is only the location of the separation line between armed forces, as well as the Parties' agreement to activate all mechanisms relating to the JPSM as provided for in relevant agreements, and *encouraging* the parties to delineate or agree on the coordinates of, and demilitarize the SDBZ, including the "14 Mile Area", and to fully implement the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM), in accordance with Security Council resolution 2046 (2012) and the AUPSC Roadmap of 24 April 2012, and *underlining* the importance of fully establishing and maintaining effective JBVMM monitoring of the SDBZ, including the "14 Mile Area", and *further urging* the parties to cooperate in allowing the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) to fulfil its responsibility to provide security for the JBVMM's mission to monitor the SDBZ,

Noting with concern the absence of local institutions to manage the Abyei Area and lack of progress in convening an Abyei Joint Oversight Committee (AJOC) meeting since March 2015,

Recognizing the importance of regular dialogue between the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan, *recalling* the United Nations Security Council decision in resolution 2046 (2012) that the parties must resume immediately negotiations to reach agreement on Abyei final status under the auspices of the AUHIP, calling upon all parties to engage constructively in the process mediated by the AUHIP towards final agreement on the final status of the Abyei Area, and stressing that the parties must immediately implement pending aspects of the 20 June 2011 Agreement, in particular to resolve the dispute over the Abyei Area Agreement, and to resolve the dispute over the Abyei Area Council, and immediately establish the Abyei Area Administration and Abyei Police Service,

Stressing that both countries and communities will have much to gain if they show restraint and choose the path of dialogue instead of resorting to violence or provocations,

Commending the continued assistance provided to the parties by the AUHIP, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Sudan and South Sudan, and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA),

Further commending the efforts of UNISFA in effectively carrying out its mandate, including by its ongoing facilitation of peaceful migration throughout the Abyei Area, conflict prevention, mediation and deterrence, and expressing its deep appreciation for the work of the troop-contributing countries, and strongly underscoring the unacceptability of any attack on UN personnel, including the 26 November 2015 attack that resulted in the death of a peacekeeper, and *reiterating* that such attacks should be swiftly and thoroughly investigated, and that those responsible should be held to account,

Taking note of the security situation in the Abyei Area as characterized by the 15 April 2016 Secretary General's report (S/2016/353), and *acknowledging* UNISFA's contribution to enhanced peace and stability since its deployment and *expressing* its determination to prevent the recurrence of violence against or displacements of civilians and to avert intercommunal conflict,

Reiterating its deep concern regarding the public administration and rule of law vacuum in the Abyei Area, due to continued delays in the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration Council and Police, including a special unit to deal with particular issues related to nomadic migration, which are essential to maintain law and order and prevent intercommunal conflict in Abyei, and in this regard, *welcoming* UNISFA's efforts to support and strengthen community protection committees, and to continue engaging with both governments on this issue,

Noting with concern the continued delay in establishing the temporary institutions and resolving the final status of Abyei and that the continued threat of intercommunal violence contributes to heightened tensions in the Abyei Area, including those ongoing tensions that prevent UNISFA's and other agencies' Sudanese staff from returning to Abyei,

Urging all parties to refrain from any unilateral action that could aggravate intercommunal relations within the Abyei Area, expressing concern over the continued implications of what the AUPSC described in their 6 November 2013 press statement as "the decision by the Ngok Dinka to conduct a unilateral referendum" and also in this context, taking note that the Government of Sudan proceeded with its April 2015 national elections in Abyei,

Taking note of the information in the 15 April 2016 Secretary-General's report (S/2016/353) regarding completion of earthwork excavation at the Diffra oil installation,

Bearing in mind the current humanitarian situation in which humanitarian actors continue to provide assistance to 139,000 people in the Abyei Area and the importance of coherence of United Nations assistance in the region, and *further stressing* the urgency of facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all affected populations,

Affirming the importance of voluntary, safe, dignified return and sustainable reintegration of displaced persons, and of peaceful and orderly migration cycles respecting the traditional migratory routes from Sudan to South Sudan through Abyei, and urging UNISFA to continue to take measures as necessary to ensure security in the Abyei Area in accordance with its mandate,

Recalling its resolution 2117 (2013), and expressing grave concern at the threat to peace and security in Abyei arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, *welcoming* the completion of infrastructure, systems, and policy for weapons confiscation, storage and destruction, and *calling on* UNISFA to ensure adequate protection of this infrastructure,

Expressing concern about the residual threat of landmines and explosive remnants of war in the Abyei Area, which hinders the safe return of displaced persons to their homes, safe migration, and livelihood activities,

Taking note of the 15 April 2016 Secretary-General's Reports (S/2016/353), including the Secretary-General's call on the parties to renew efforts to address the issues that have remained unresolved, implement the 20 June 2011 Abyei Agreement, and ensure full and permanent withdrawal of all unauthorized forces from the Abyei Area,

Recalling that the Security Council welcomed in resolution 2205 (2015) the decision of the Secretary-General to appoint a civilian head of mission,

Recognizing that the current situation in Abyei and along the border between the Sudan and South Sudan continues to constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

1. *Decides* to extend until 15 November 2016 the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 1990 (2011) and modified by resolution 2024 (2011) and paragraph 1 of resolution 2075 (2012), and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, further decides to extend until 15 November 2016 the tasks of UNISFA as set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 1990 (2011), and determines that for the purposes of paragraph 1 of resolution 2024 (2011), support to the operational activities of the JBVMM shall include support to the Ad Hoc Committees, as appropriate when so requested by consensual decisions of these mechanisms, within UNISFA's operational area and existing capabilities;

2. *Takes note* of the stated intention by both sides to hold another AJOC meeting, *regrets* the meeting has not yet taken place, and *urges* the holding of more productive meetings to ensure steady progress on the implementation of previous AJOC decisions and the 20 June 2011 Agreement, and *welcomes* African Union initiatives to support this goal and *encourages* its continued engagement, and requests the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of progress on these issues in his regular reports;

3. *Underscores* that continued cooperation between the Government of Sudan and Government of South Sudan is also critical for peace, security and stability and the future relations between them;

4. *Further reiterates* its demand that Sudan and South Sudan urgently commence the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration and Council, including by resolving the deadlock over the composition of the Council, and constitute the Abyei Police Service, to enable it to take over policing functions throughout the Abyei Area, including the protection of oil infrastructure, in accordance with their commitments in the 20 June 2011 Agreement;

5. *Expresses* renewed concern regarding the delays and stalled efforts to fully operationalize the JBVMM, *takes note* of the Secretary-General's benchmarks and recommendations regarding JBVMM operations, *takes note* that continued investment in achieving full operational capability of the JBVMM should be based on a set of conditions, including resolution of the dispute over the SDBZ, resumption of border demarcation discussions, occurrence of regular meetings of the JPSM, and granting of full freedom of movement, and *calls on* both parties to demonstrate full commitment to implementation of their border arrangements and take the necessary steps to this effect, including by swiftly holding a new meeting of the JPSM to take the operational decisions related to their agreement on the SDBZ;

6. *Decides* to maintain the troops authorized by resolution 2104 (2013) already deployed, and that the remaining authorized forces continue to be deployed dependent on the evolution of the JBVMM, to enable UNISFA to provide required force protection to the JBVMM and to enable UNISFA to fully support the JBVMM to conduct extended operations into the SDBZ as soon as possible, and requests the

Secretary-General to keep the Council fully updated on the status of deployment as part of his regular reporting cycle;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan to make timely and effective use of the JBVMM, JPSM and other agreed joint mechanisms to ensure the security and transparency of the SDBZ, including the "14 Mile Area";

8. *Urges* renewed efforts to determine conclusively the SDBZ centreline on the ground, and reiterates that the centreline of the SDBZ in no way prejudices the current or future legal status of the border, ongoing negotiations on the disputed and claimed areas, and demarcation of the borders;

9. *Underscores* that UNISFA's protection of civilians mandate as set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 1990 (2011) includes taking the necessary actions to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence;

10. *Condemns* the intermittent presence of South Sudan security service personnel and the deployment of Diffra Oil Police units in the Abyei Area, in violation of the 20 June 2011 agreement, as well as any entry of armed militias into the territory, and reiterates its demands that immediately and without preconditions the Government of South Sudan fully redeploy its security service personnel from the Abyei Area and that the Government of Sudan redeploy the Oil Police in Diffra from the Abyei Area, and *further reiterates*, in accordance with relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1990 (2011) and resolution 2046 (2012), that the Abyei Area shall be demilitarized from any forces, as well as armed elements of the local communities, other than UNISFA and the Abyei Police Service;

11. *Supports* the AJOC's 3 May 2013 and 30 March 2015 decisions on Abyei's status as a weapons-free area, *underscores* the AUPSC's concern in its 7 May 2013 Communiqué over reports that various communities living in Abyei are heavily armed, *recalls* that the 20 June 2011 Agreement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area stipulates that Abyei should be a weapons-free area and that only UNISFA is authorized to carry weapons inside the area, and in this regard, *urges* the two Governments to take all necessary steps to ensure that Abyei is effectively demilitarized, including through disarmament programs as necessary;

12. *Reaffirms* that UNISFA may undertake weapons confiscation and destruction in the Abyei Area as authorized under resolution 1990 (2011), consistent with its mandate and within its existing capabilities, in coordination with the signatories of the June 2011 Agreement on the Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area, the AJOC, and the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities and consistent with the previous AJOC decision to establish the Area as a "weapons free area", and *reiterates* its request that UNISFA, observe, document and report on the movement of weapons into Abyei and the presence, destruction and confiscation of weapons within Abyei as part of the Secretary-General's regular reporting cycle;

13. *Requests* UNISFA to continue its dialogue with the AJOC and with the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities on effective strategies and oversight mechanisms for ensuring full compliance by all relevant parties with Abyei's status as a weapons-free area, with a particular priority placed on the urgent elimination of

heavy or crew-served weapons, as well as rocket-propelled grenades, and *calls upon* the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan, the AJOC, and the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities to extend full cooperation to UNISFA in this regard;

14. *Urges* the two Governments immediately to take steps to implement confidence-building measures among the respective communities in the Abyei Area, including through reconciliation processes at the grass-roots level and supporting UNISFA in promoting community dialogue, *welcomes* continued engagement between the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya communities, and *strongly urges* all Abyei communities to exercise maximum restraint in all their engagements and to desist from inflammatory acts or statements that may lead to violent clashes;

15. *Welcomes* UNISFA initiatives, to support community dialogue and efforts by the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities to strengthen inter-communal relationships and facilitate stability and reconciliation in the Abyei Area;

16. *Welcomes* UNISFA's continued efforts, within existing capabilities and resources, and in close coordination with the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities, to strengthen the capacities of Community Protection Committees in order to assist with management of law and order processes in Abyei and to continue engaging with both governments on this issue;

17. *Calls upon* all parties to cooperate fully with the findings and recommendations following the Abyei Area Joint Investigation and Inquiry Committee's investigation into the killing of a UNISFA peacekeeper and the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief, *welcomes* the 24 March 2015 AUPSC press statement requesting the AU Commission to engage the parties on the findings and recommendations, and *reiterates* the need to enable the two communities to find closure on the assassination of the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief, bearing in mind the need to promote stability and reconciliation in the Abyei Area;

18. *Expresses* its intention to review as appropriate the mandate of UNISFA for possible reconfiguration of the force in light of the compliance by Sudan and South Sudan with the decisions set forth in resolution 2046 (2012) and their commitments as set forth in the Agreements of 20 June, 29 June, 30 July 2011 and 27 September 2012, including the redeployment of all forces from the SDBZ, achieving full operational capability for the JBVMM, and the Ad Hoc Committees, as well as completing the full demilitarization of the Abyei Area;

19. *Calls upon* all Member States, in particular Sudan and South Sudan, to ensure the free, unhindered and expeditious movement, to and from Abyei and throughout the SDBZ, of all personnel, as well as equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods, including vehicles, aircraft, and spare parts, which are for the exclusive and official use of UNISFA;

20. *Renews* its call upon the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan to provide full support to the United Nations, including by promptly issuing visas to military, police and civilian United Nations personnel, including humanitarian personnel, without prejudice to their nationality, for entry into Sudan and South Sudan, facilitating basing arrangements, infrastructure construction in the Mission Area and flight clearances, and providing logistical support, *calls upon* the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan to facilitate travel from within Sudan and South Sudan to and from Abyei, and *further calls upon* all parties to fully adhere to their obligations under the Status of Forces Agreements;

21. *Recognizes* that the absence of development projects and the inability to deliver basic government services has had an adverse effect on Abyei populations and *calls upon* the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan, as well as donors to support reconstruction and capacity-building;

22. *Demands* that the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan continue to facilitate the deployment of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to ensure JBVMM freedom of movement, as well as the identification and clearance of mines in the Abyei Area and SDBZ;

23. *Further demands* that all parties involved allow all humanitarian personnel full, safe and unhindered access to civilians in need of assistance and all necessary facilities for their operations, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance;

24. *Strongly urges* that all parties cease all forms of violence, human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law, and violations and abuses against children in violation of applicable international law;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that effective human rights monitoring is carried out, and the results included in his reports to the Council, and reiterates its call upon the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan to extend their full cooperation to the Secretary-General to this end, including by issuing visas to the concerned United Nations personnel;

26. *Recalls* resolution 2272 (2016) and *further requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance of UNISFA with the United Nations zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council fully informed through his regular country-specific reports to the Council about UNISFA's progress in this regard, including with respect to the implementation of resolution 2272 (2016);

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Council of progress in implementing UNISFA's mandate in one written report, no later than 15 October 2016, and continue to bring to the Council's immediate attention any serious violations of the above referenced Agreements;

28. *Notes* the Secretary-General's efforts to ensure close cooperation among United Nations missions in the region, including UNISFA, the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS), and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), as well as his Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan, and requests that he continue this practice;

29. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.

United Nations S/RES/2288 (2016)

Security Council

Distr.: General
25 May 2016

Resolution 2288 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7695th meeting, on 25 May 2016

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements by its President on the situation in Liberia,

Welcoming the sustained progress made by the Government of Liberia in rebuilding Liberia for the benefit of all Liberians,

Commending the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) ("the Committee") and *expressing its gratitude* to the Panel of Experts established pursuant to paragraph 22 of resolution 1521 (2003),

Having considered the report of the United Nations Panel of Experts on Liberia (S/2016/348) as well as the briefing to the Security Council by the Chair of the Committee on 13 May 2016,

Having also considered the Secretary-General's letter, dated 31 July 2015 (S/2015/590), updating the Security Council on progress made by the Government of Liberia to implement the recommendations on the proper management of arms and ammunition, including enacting the necessary laws, and on facilitating the effective monitoring and management of the border regions between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, while *stressing* the need that such progress continue in order to further contribute to the peace and stability of Liberia,

Recalling that responsibility for controlling the circulation of small arms within the territory of Liberia and between Liberia and neighbouring States rests with the relevant governmental authorities in accordance with their obligations under the Economic Community of West African States Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons of 2006,

Encouraging the Government of Liberia to expedite the adoption and implementation of remaining appropriate arms and ammunition management legislation and to continue to take other necessary and appropriate steps to establish the necessary legal and administrative framework to combat the illicit trafficking of arms and ammunition,

Please recycle

Noting the positive role that the Security Council's imposition of targeted measures has played in responding to the conflict in Liberia and supporting Liberia's stabilization,

Affirming that the Government of Liberia bears primary responsibility for protecting all populations within its territory, *stressing* that lasting stability in Liberia will require the Government of Liberia to sustain effective and accountable government institutions, particularly in the rule of law and security sectors, including capable, professional, and efficient military, police and border security forces, and, in this regard, *welcoming* the relevant assistance of bilateral partners and multilateral organizations,

Underlining that the transparent and effective management of natural resources is critical for Liberia's sustainable peace and security,

Recalling the Council's readiness to terminate the measures imposed by paragraphs 2 (a) and (b) of resolution 1521 (2003) upon its determination that the ceasefire in Liberia is being fully respected and maintained, disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and restructuring of the security sector have been completed, the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement are being fully implemented, and significant progress has been made in establishing and maintaining stability in Liberia and the subregion, and determining that those conditions have been met,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to terminate, with immediate effect, the measures on arms, previously imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1521 (2003) and modified by paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1683 (2006), by paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 1731 (2006), by paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6 of resolution 1903 (2009), by paragraph 3 of resolution 1961 (2010), and by paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 2128 (2013);

2. *Decides* further to dissolve, with immediate effect, the Committee established by paragraph 21 of resolution 1521 (2003) and the Panel of Experts established pursuant to paragraph 22 of resolution 1521 (2003), and subsequently modified and extended, including in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 2237 (2015).

United Nations S/RES/2289 (2016)

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 May 2016

Resolution 2289 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7700th meeting, on 27 May 2016

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions and statements of its President concerning the situation in Somalia, in particular resolutions 2093 (2013), 2232 (2015) and 2245 (2015),

Recognizing the importance of consultation with the relevant stakeholders during the recent Security Council mission to Somalia,

Noting the need to allow adequate time for consideration of the outcomes of the mission, and in this regard, *recognizing* the need for a short extension of the mandate of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM),

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to authorize the Member States of the African Union to maintain the deployment of AMISOM, as set out in paragraph 1 of resolution 2093 (2013) until 8 July 2016, in line with the Security Council's request to the African Union for a maximum level of 22,126 uniformed personnel, and *authorizes* Member States participating in AMISOM to take all necessary measures to carry out its mandate as set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 2232 (2015);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide logistical support in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 2245 (2015);

3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2290 (2016)

Security Council

Distr.: General
31 May 2016

Resolution 2290 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7702nd meeting, on 31 May 2016

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements on South Sudan, in particular resolutions 2057 (2012), 2109 (2013), 2132 (2013), 2155 (2014), 2187 (2014), 2206 (2015), 2241 (2015), 2252 (2015), 2271 (2016) and 2280 (2016),

Expressing grave alarm and concern regarding the conflict between the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and opposition forces which emanated from internal political disputes among the country's political and military leaders that has resulted in great human suffering, including significant loss of life, displacement of more than two million people, and the loss of property, further impoverishing and disadvantaging the people of South Sudan,

Welcoming the signing of the "Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan" ("the Agreement") as contained in S/2016/654 and *further welcoming* the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGNU) on 29 April 2016 as a vital step towards the full implementation of the Agreement and *also welcoming* the remarks of both President Salva Kiir and First Vice President Riek Machar on the need to ensure reconciliation and a spirit of cooperation,

Urging the TGNU to fully and unconditionally implement all parts of the Agreement, uphold the permanent ceasefire and address the economic crisis and dire humanitarian situation,

Welcoming the establishment of the Joint Military Ceasefire Commission and its work towards implementing ceasefire and transitional security arrangements, and the commencement of the Strategic Defence and Security Review, and *noting* the positive meeting and dialogue of military and police representatives in Juba at the conference held on 12-14 May 2016,

Welcoming the support of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC) and the African Union through its High Representative for South Sudan, former President Alpha Oumar Konaré, for the formation of the TGNU and *calling upon* the TGNU to extend its full cooperation and support to the JMEC Chair, former President Festus Mogae, for implementation of the Agreement,

Please recycle

Strongly condemning past and ongoing human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving targeted killings of civilians, ethnically-targeted violence, extrajudicial killings, rape, and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, abductions, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detention, violence aimed at spreading terror among the civilian population, and attacks on schools, places of worship and hospitals, as well as United Nations and associated peacekeeping personnel and objects, by all parties, including armed groups and national security forces, as well as the incitement to commit such abuses and violations, *further condemning* harassment and targeting of civil society, humanitarian personnel and journalists, and *emphasizing* that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable, and that South Sudan's TGNU bears the primary responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity,

Expressing deep concern over the large-scale displacement of persons and deepening humanitarian crisis, *noting* the finding in the final report of the South Sudan Panel of Experts (S/2016/70), established pursuant to paragraph 18 of resolution 2206 (2015), that obstruction of humanitarian access is widespread and that parts of numerous states of South Sudan are entirely blocked from humanitarian relief, *stressing* the responsibility borne by all parties to the conflict for the suffering of the people of South Sudan, and in this regard, *recognizes* that in accordance with the Agreement, the TGNU shall review the Non-Governmental Organizations Bill, and submit the legislation to a process of public consultation to ensure that such legislation is consistent with international best practice and with its commitment to create an enabling political, administrative, operational and legal environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection,

Commending United Nations humanitarian agencies and partners for their efforts to provide urgent and coordinated support to the population, *calling upon* all parties to the conflict to allow and facilitate, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, the full, safe, and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies to all those in need and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees, *condemning* all attacks against humanitarian personnel and facilities and *recalling* that attacks against humanitarian personnel and depriving civilians of objects indispensable to their survival may amount to violations of international humanitarian law,

Taking note of the December 2015 UN Panel of Experts' Report (S/2016/70), which, inter alia, notes violations of the Agreement's permanent ceasefire by the parties, including after the signing of the Agreement, the ever-worsening humanitarian catastrophe, widespread human rights violations and abuses, and government violations of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) status-of-forces agreement, and *noting* the finding in the Panel of Experts Final Report that, while it is not a violation of the sanctions measures established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015), both sides have continued to acquire arms and military equipment after the signing of the Agreement and *noting* that such acquisitions undermine the implementation of the Agreement by facilitating violations of the permanent ceasefire,

Welcoming the resolve indicated in the IGAD Council of Ministers Communiqué of 31 January 2016, *urging* the TGNU to abide by and take no action inconsistent with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) 30-31 January 2016 communiqué, which was subsequently endorsed by the parties and JMEC, on the issue of the Presidential Decree on the creation of 28 new states and calling on the United Nations Security Council to support consequences in the event the South Sudanese parties fail or refuse to implement the Peace Agreement, and *further welcoming* its demand that the parties to the conflict take immediate action to ensure unconditional humanitarian access across the country,

Welcoming also the 29 January 2016 AU PSC communiqué which, inter alia, called on all South Sudanese parties to abide scrupulously by the terms of the Agreement and implement faithfully its provisions, called on all African Union (AU) Member States and partners to fully support the implementation of the Agreement, and urged the international community to lend support towards the implementation of the Agreement in a coordinated manner,

Welcoming the 26 September 2015 AU PSC communiqué, which, inter alia, expressed the AU's commitment, both through the High Representative for South Sudan and the AU High Level ad hoc Committee on South Sudan, to fully play its role in the implementation process, together with IGAD, the United Nations and other concerned international stakeholders,

Also welcoming the 22 May 2015 AU PSC press statement, which, inter alia, underlined the particular relevance of resolution 2206 (2015), in order to support the search for an inclusive and sustainable peace in South Sudan,

Recalling the AU PSC Communiqués dated 12 June 2014, 5 December 2014 and 29 January 2015 which, inter alia, stressed that sanctions will be imposed against all parties that continue to obstruct the political process and undermine the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement of 23 January 2014, and *further recalling* the AU PSC Communiqué dated 26 September 2015 expressing determination to impose measures against all those who would impede the implementation of the Agreement and the AU PSC Communiqué dated 29 January 2016 which recalls previous AU PSC Communiqués and press statements on South Sudan,

Further recalling the communiqué of the 28th Extraordinary Session of the IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government, which inter alia, invited collective action as appropriate by the States of IGAD to enact asset freezes and travel bans, and deny the supply of arms and ammunition and any other material that could be used in war and called on the AU PSC and United Nations Security Council, and the international community to render all possible assistance in the implementation of such action,

Welcoming the China-mediated "Five-Point Plan" that was agreed upon during the Special Consultation in Support of IGAD-led South Sudan Peace Process convened on 12 January 2015 in Khartoum, and *strongly urging* the TGNU to immediately implement the Five-Point Plan,

Expressing its deep appreciation for the actions taken by UNMISS peacekeepers and troop- and police-contributing countries to protect civilians, including foreign nationals, under threat of physical violence and to stabilize the security situation,

Recognizing the importance of independent and public human rights monitoring, investigation and reporting for its useful role in laying the groundwork for justice, accountability, reconciliation and healing among all South Sudanese communities,

Taking note with interest of the reports on the human rights situation in South Sudan issued by UNMISS, the Secretary-General, and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR),

Expressing grave concern that, according to the 11 March 2016 "Report of Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Assessment Mission to Improve Human Rights, Accountability, Reconciliations and Capacity in South Sudan" and the UNMISS/OHCHR 4 December 2015 report "The State of Human Rights in the Protracted Conflict in South Sudan", the scale, intensity and severity of human rights violations and abuses have increased with the continuation of hostilities, that there continue to be reasonable grounds to believe that violations and abuses of human rights, including those involving extrajudicial killings, rape and other acts of sexual and gender-based violence, enforced disappearances, and arbitrary detention, as well as violations of international humanitarian law have been committed, which may amount to war crimes and/or crimes against humanity, and *stressing* the urgent and imperative need to end impunity in South Sudan and to bring to justice perpetrators of such crimes,

Welcoming the release of the AU Commission of Inquiry (AU COI) report on South Sudan and the Separate Opinion, and *recognizing* the AU COI's work in investigating and documenting violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law in South Sudan and *expressing grave concern* at the AU COI's finding that it has reasonable grounds to believe that war crimes such as murder, outrages upon personal dignity such as rape and other acts of sexual violence, and cruel and degrading treatment, targeting of civilian objects and protected property have occurred and that violations were carried out by both sides to the conflict,

Emphasizing its hope that this and other reporting will be considered, as appropriate, by the mechanisms on transitional justice, accountability, reconciliation and healing as called for in Chapter V of the Agreement, including the hybrid court and the Commission for Truth, Healing, and Reconciliation, *stressing* the importance of accountability, reconciliation, and healing among all South Sudanese communities as prominent elements of a transitional agenda, while also *taking note* of the important role international investigations, and where appropriate, prosecutions can play with respect to holding those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity,

Strongly condemning the use of media to broadcast hate speech and transmit messages instigating sexual violence against a particular ethnic group, which has the potential to play a significant role in promoting mass violence and exacerbating conflict, and *calling on* the TGNU to take appropriate measures to address such activity, and further *urging* all parties to desist from these actions and instead contribute to promoting peace and reconciliation among the communities,

Recognizing the important role played by civil society organizations, faith leaders, women, and youth in South Sudan, *underscoring* the importance of their participation — along with the former SPLM detainees and other political parties —

to finding a sustainable solution to the crisis in the country, and concerned by efforts of some TGNU officials to limit such participation including by increased restrictions of freedom of expression,

Reaffirming all its relevant resolutions on women, peace, and security, on children and armed conflict, and the protection of civilians in armed conflict, as well as resolutions 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel, resolution 2150 (2014) on the Prevention and Fight against Genocide, resolution 2151 (2014) on security sector reform, and resolution 2286 (2016) on protection of humanitarian and health-care personnel and facilities,

Recalling resolutions 1209 (1998) and 2117 (2013), and 2220 (2015) and *expressing grave concern* at the threat to peace and security in South Sudan arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons and *emphasizing* the importance of strengthening efforts to combat the illicit circulation of such weapons,

Recalling the Informal Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions report (S/2006/997) on best practices and methods, including paragraphs 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 that discuss possible steps for clarifying methodological standards for monitoring mechanisms,

Noting the Agreement's call for South Sudan's political leaders to establish effective leadership and to commit themselves to the fight against corruption,

Reiterating its concern at persistent restrictions placed upon the movement and operations of UNMISS, *strongly condemning* the attacks by government and opposition forces and other groups on United Nations and IGAD personnel and facilities, and the detentions and kidnappings of United Nations and associated personnel and *calling upon* the Government of South Sudan to complete its investigations of these attacks in a swift and thorough manner and to hold those responsible to account,

Determining that the situation in South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Endorses* the "Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan" (the "Agreement");

2. *Welcomes* the formation of the TGNU on 29 April 2016 as a vital step in towards the full implementation of the Agreement;

3. *Expresses deep concern* at the failures of South Sudan's leaders to fully implement their commitments pursuant to the Agreement, and to bring an end to the hostilities and, further, *condemns* the continued and flagrant violations of the ceasefire provisions of the Agreement, including violations as documented by the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Mechanism;

4. *Demands* that South Sudan's leaders fully and immediately adhere to the permanent ceasefire in accordance with their obligations under the Agreement, and allow in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and the UN guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, full, safe and unhindered humanitarian access to help ensure timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to all those in need;

5. *Reiterates* that there is no military solution to the conflict;

Targeted Sanctions

6. *Underscores* its willingness to impose targeted sanctions in order to support the search for an inclusive and sustainable peace in South Sudan, including through the timely and full implementation of the Agreement;

7. *Decides* to renew until 31 May 2017 the travel and financial measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution 2206 (2015), and *reaffirms* the provisions of paragraphs 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 2206 (2015);

8. *Reaffirms* that the provisions of paragraph 9 of resolution 2206 (2015) apply to individuals, and that the provisions of paragraph 12 of resolution 2206 (2015) apply to individuals and entities, as designated for such measures by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 2206 (2015) ("the Committee"), as responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan;

9. *Underscores* that such actions or policies as described in paragraph 8 above may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Actions or policies that have the purpose or effect of expanding or extending the conflict in South Sudan or obstructing reconciliation or peace talks or processes, including breaches of the Agreement;

(b) Actions or policies that threaten transitional agreements or undermine the political process in South Sudan;

(c) Planning, directing, or committing acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in South Sudan;

(d) The targeting of civilians, including women and children, through the commission of acts of violence (including killing, maiming, torture, or rape or other sexual and gender-based violence), abduction, enforced disappearance, forced displacement, or attacks on schools, hospitals, religious sites, or locations where civilians are seeking refuge, or through conduct that would constitute a serious abuse or violation of human rights or a violation of international humanitarian law;

(e) The use or recruitment of children by armed groups or armed forces in the context of the armed conflict in South Sudan;

(f) The obstruction of the activities of international peacekeeping, diplomatic, or humanitarian missions in South Sudan, including the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism or of the delivery or distribution of, or access to, humanitarian assistance;

(g) Attacks against United Nations missions, international security presences, or other peacekeeping operations, or humanitarian personnel; or

(h) Acting for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, an individual or entity designated by the Committee;

10. *Reaffirms* that the provisions of paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution 2206 (2015) apply to individuals, as designated for such measures by the Committee, who

are leaders of any entity, including any South Sudanese government, opposition, militia, or other group, that has, or whose members have, engaged in any of the activities described in paragraphs 8 and 9 above;

Sanctions Committee/Panel of Experts

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of holding regular consultations with concerned Member States, international and regional and subregional organizations, as well as UNMISS, as may be necessary, in particular neighbouring and regional States, in order to ensure the full implementation of the measures in this resolution, and in that regard encourages the Committee to consider, where and when appropriate, visits to selected countries by the Chair and/or Committee members;

12. *Decides* to extend until 1 July 2017 the mandate of the Panel of Experts as set out in paragraph 18 of resolution 2206 (2015) and this paragraph, *expresses its intention* to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 31 May 2017, and *decides* that the Panel should carry out the following tasks:

(a) Assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in this resolution, including through providing the Committee with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities who may be engaging in the activities described in paragraphs 8 and 9 above;

(b) Gather, examine and analyse information regarding the implementation of the measures decided in this resolution, in particular incidents of non-compliance, with particular focus on the benchmarks outlined in paragraphs 15 and 16 below;

(c) Gather, examine and analyse information regarding the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel and related military or other assistance, including through illicit trafficking networks, to individuals and entities undermining implementation of the Agreement or participating in acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable;

(d) Provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, an interim report by 1 December 2016, a final report by 1 May 2017, and except in the months when these reports are due, updates each month;

(e) Also to provide to the Council a report within 120 days providing analysis of the current security threats facing the TGNU, and its needs to maintain law and order in South Sudan, as well as further analysis on the role of transfers of arms and related materiel coming into South Sudan since the formation of the TGNU with respect to implementation of the Agreement and threats to UNMISS and other UN and international humanitarian personnel;

(f) Assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by this resolution, including through the provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly available narrative summary of reasons for listing;

13. *Calls upon* all parties and all Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts and *further urges* all Member States involved to ensure the safety of the members of the Panel of Experts and unhindered access, in particular to persons, documents and sites in order for the Panel of Experts to execute its mandate;

14. *Requests* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative for Sexual Violence in Conflict to share relevant information with the Committee in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1960 (2010) and paragraph 9 of resolution 1998 (2011);

Review

15. *Expresses* its intent to monitor and review the situation at 90-day intervals from the adoption of this resolution or more frequently, as needed, and *invites* the JMEC to share relevant information with the Council, as appropriate, on its assessment of the parties' implementation of the Agreement, adherence to the permanent ceasefire, and facilitation of humanitarian access, also *expresses* its intent to impose any sanctions that may be appropriate to respond to the situation, which may include an arms embargo and the designation of senior individuals responsible for actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan, including by impeding the implementation of the Agreement, or by failing to take effective and comprehensive steps to cause forces under direct or indirect control to cease military operations, acts of violence, as well as human rights violations or abuses or violations of international humanitarian law, and to enable full access for humanitarian assistance;

16. *Affirms* also that it shall be prepared to adjust the measures contained in this resolution, including by strengthening through additional measures, as well as modification, suspension or lifting of the measures, as may be needed at any time in light of the progress achieved in the peace, accountability, and reconciliation process, and in light of the implementation of the Agreement and the parties' commitments, including the ceasefire, and compliance with this and other applicable resolutions;

17. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.